Daily Report

East Europe

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Jaruzelski Receives Kessler at 'Shield-88'

LD0606141188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jun (ADN)—The "Shield-88" exercise continued today in the Polish People's Republic. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and president of the Polish State Council, received the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact states, including GDR Minister for National Defense Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, in the area of the exercise. Also present was the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

General of Arms Wojciech Baranski gave a briefing on the course of the exercise, using maps and sketches of positions. Army Gen Kessler was able to satisfy himself at the briefing of the skill of the staffs involved from the GDR National People's Army, the Polish Army, the Soviet Army, and the Czechoslovak People's Army. Also present were GDR deputy defense ministers Colonel General Horst Bruenner, head of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, and Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, chief of the Ground Forces of the National People's Army.

Further Reportage on CEMA Secretaries Meeting

Lenart Interviewed

LD0306140088 Prague Television Service in Slovak 2000 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] The consultative meeting of CEMA states' fraternal parties' secretaries ended today [in Budapest]. The deepening of economic cooperation and the shaping of economic integration to match current needs was discussed. The need to make more flexible use of science was stressed. Finance and credit policy; the radical restructuring of the CEMA mechanisms; and the possibilities of introducing a regional convertible currency system were also discussed. The six sessions concluded with the adoption of a joint communique. In the afternoon, delegation heads and deputy premiers responsible for CEMA tasks were received by Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the MSZMP and Hungary's premier.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified questioner] Comrade Secretary, the main theme of the meeting was to seek ways of effective cooperation between the CEMA states. What areas were discussed here at the meeting in Budapest?

[Lenart] Primarily we discussed the comprehensive program for scientific and technical development. We made assessments, we made criticisms, and we proposed to communists in the governments and the CEMA bodies to accelerate and restructure the system in the interests of implementing scientific and technical progress. That was one thing, and I think it was important. Then we went on to discuss progress on the CEMA countries' collective concept for further socioeconomic development for the coming 10-15 years. In this area too we voiced appreciation and praised the positive elements, but there was also great criticism. There was criticism of the fact that the documents being drawn up for future sessions of the council contain a lot of generalities, a lot of repetition. Consequently we secretaries argued that the documents had to be more relevant and bolder in restructuring the integration mechanism. More boldness, we said, was necessary in the major programs; more boldness was needed in the use of the price mechanism on the basis of comparable prices from the main world markets, and more boldness too in, I would say, organizing international firms to bring about a breakthrough, firms based on the concentration of brainpower, firms to ensure serial production, very efficient production. In this respect, I think, there was a lot of criticism, but also many suggestions. The criticism was not nihilistic; it was inspirational criticism, criticism which offered solutions.

[Question] Comrade Secretary, we have already said something about what is holding up the further development of cooperation between the CEMA states. What other elements are slowing down this cooperation?

[Lenart] The main thing slowing down cooperation, of course, is a certain failure to make economic levers more objective in cooperation between the CEMA countries, and this needs to be radically put right as soon as possible. It will be difficult, but we must put this right. Another thing is that in ideology, in political work, we must overcome—how shall I put it—the autarkic [autarkcny] or the autarkist [autarktisticky] approach to the concept of one's own sovereignty, state sovereignty; this means we have to innovate the content and forms of sovereignty. It is no longer possible to cultivate what I would—and I am not making any cultural insinuations here—to continue to cultivate folklore in science and technology. We have to cultivate an internationalist approach in science and technology, internationalism in prices, internationalism in the use of social ownership, internationalism in interlinking the revolution in science and technology with ownership by the people, and with self-financing in the collectives, and also with motivating the individual, no longer as a mere indifferent means of labor, but as a sovereign steward, joint steward, joint resource manager in our socialist community. [end recording]

RUDE PRAVO Report

AU0706104788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jun 88 p 3

[Report by CTK and RUDE PRAVO reporter Gejza Vilcek: "Eliminating Brakes of the CEMA Mechanism"]

[Text] Budapest—At the end of the Budapest meeting of the secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal

parties of the CEMA member states for economic questions [2 June], Jozef Lenart, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met with a group of Czechoslovak journalists.

For openers he said that the participants had called for a bolder course of action in the restructuring of the mechanism of the integration, in the realization of big programs, and in the utilization of the price mechanism on the basis of comparable prices on the main world markets. It is necessary to set up big international companies which would ensure production in large series and efficiency. He said that one of the factors that have been slowing down the development of the integration is, above all, the lack of the objectivization of economic instruments in cooperation among the CEMA countries. Although this will be difficult, this must be radically rectified in the very near future.

We assessed as positive, J. Lenart continued, the fact that a declaration on cooperation between the EEC and CEMA will be initialled in Moscow at the beginning of June. This is an advantage for both sides.

Asked by RUDE PRAVO and [Bratislava] PRAVDA reporters about prospects for cooperation on the basis of the free convertibility of the currencies of the CEMA countries, Comrade Lenart answered:

This idea has great prospects, it is necessary to strive for it because the strict observance of the territorial [uzemni] and natural division of the movement of goods is a great barrier already today, and a brake to the development of cooperation. If money is to be money, and if money-market relations are to function, they must be internationalized. From this unequivocally arises the task of transforming the transferable ruble into a convertible ruble, for which all CEMA countries could shop—provided they earn it—in any country for goods, services, and licenses. We must work in such a way as to arrive at such a state of affairs as soon as possible. How? In the first place by manufacturing tradeable [konvertibilni] goods, and not those that no one needs.

The second thing is the need to reduce the strain between offer and demand in such a way as to gradually create the consumers' market against the suppliers' monopoly. The national economic plans of the individual countries, too, must play a big role in that. We are interested in high quality, top parameters, and having hard currency at the base of them, be it ruble, koruna, or forint. This requires striving for the application of science and technology in practice, giving people good pay for outstanding work, but—of course—also questioning good pay for mediocre products, for miserable service, for failure to observe contractual commitments within deadlines and for quality. Therefore, radical legal changes will be placed on the agenda in our countries, as well as among our countries. What is involved is that agreements should not be scraps of paper, but binding documents. This does not just involve fines and prosecution for failure to observe agreements, but restitution [previous word published in widespace] for losses caused by failure to observe agreements as regards quality and deadlines. This is the correct, revolutionary direction of restructuring. Thus not only words, but deeds. There will be deeds if material incentives work and if there is material responsibility.

Ceausescu Addresses CP Agriculture Secretaries

AU0606194188 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 3 Jun 88 pp 1, 6

["Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech at Meeting With Secretaries of the Central Committees of Communist and Workers Parties in Charge of Agriculture From Some Socialist Countries," held in Bucharest 2 June]

[Text] Esteemed comrade secretaries of the Central Committees, members of the party leaderships of the countries participating in this working meeting: To begin with I would like to greet you and all participants in this meeting and in the exchange of opinions and experience in connection with agricultural questions.

Indeed, the problem of perfecting agricultural activity—as in fact the problems of perfecting the activity of socialist construction—is the focus in all socialist countries today. We believe that this is normal when considering what a long way socialist construction has traveled—from the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution more than 70 years ago, the victory of socialism in a number of countries more than 40 years ago, and the subsequent transition of other countries to building socialism.

Socialism has become a powerful force. It represents a factor of particular importance in the world economy and in all international activities. In our opinion, the achievements attained by the socialist countries have demonstrated and continue to vigorously demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system that has eliminated the exploitation of man by man for good and all, social and national inequalities, and has achieve new principles in relations among people based on equality and on cooperation in achieving the most just social system ever known by humanity.

Such tremendous work undoubtedly also has shortfalls. Mistakes have been made, some of them serious ones, but despite all this, they have not been able to overshadow or affect the basic principles of socialism, and neither have they diminished the superiority of socialism as a form of the organization of human society.

Many years have passed. Humanity has gone through many stages. Science and culture have developed vigorously. In addition, in the current stage, the scientific-technical revolution in the area of biology and agriculture have changed and constantly continue to change the questions linked with the organization and progress of socialist construction work.

As a matter of fact, the founders of scientific socialism have more than once drawn attention to the fact that realities and the changes that take place in the world must be constantly borne in mind and the best way must be sought to achieve the socialist principles that are in keeping with these new realities. They have repeatedly stressed that the principles of scientific socialism and the general laws on development are not forever, established once and for all, but that they must constantly be improved in conformity with the new achievements of science and human knowledge in general.

I am stressing this in order to specify once again that in our view the concerns of our countries—and I am referring first of all to Romania—which aim at perfecting activities, constitute a requirement and prerequisite for a positive socialist leadership activity.

I am including the exchange of experience in the area of agriculture within this framework as well. I know that Comrade Barbulescu has presented some of our concerns and has mentioned how we try to solve various problems in agriculture. Today we opened the joint meeting of two large democratic bodies in our country: The National Council of Working People and the National Council of Agriculture. The meeting is being attended for both sides by more than 6,000 people, central managerial cadres, the directors of all industrial enterprises, numerous chairmen of cooperatives, all directors of state agricultural enterprises—actually all basic cadres of our economy—and we have just discussed the problems linked with how the eighth 5-year plan is being fulfilled, taking into consideration that we are now at midyear; 2 and 1/2 years have already passed of it.

We have examined how the modernization and development programs are being implemented in the new conditions of socialist construction in our country.

Consultations and exchanges of experience—at a national and international level—between socialist states constitute a particularly important requirement for the commendable implementation by each party of the decisions put forward by congresses and by their managerial bodies, which are aimed at building socialism.

It can be said that the concept—which the founders of scientific socialism have always held—is unanimously accepted, namely that socialism is being built in a varied way in one or another country, that there is no model, and that one cannot conceive of ignoring the realities in various countries and the various development stages in the process of socialist construction.

As far as problems in agriculture are concerned, Romania concluded the cooperativization of agriculture 25 years ago. Almost 40 years we also established the state sector in agriculture.

As a matter of fact, we will soon actually celebrate the 40th anniversary of the nationalization of the main production capacities in Romania, and this actually marked the transition to building socialism. In agriculture, the development stage we have now reached requires an improvement in its organizational framework and management. We have achieved good results in agricultural production. We have termed them results of the new agrarian revolution.

We have harvested 8,000, 9,000 and even 10,000 kg of wheat and barley per hectare, not on model plots of land, but in hundreds of agricultural state and cooperative units throughout some of the counties. We have reaped more than 20 tonnes of corn per hectare, not on model plots of land, but in state and cooperative enterprises throughout some counties. Two years ago, for instance, Olt County, where Comrade Barbulescu was county first secretary, was awarded the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" for its yields of 21 tonnes of corn per hectare throughout the county. Last year we achieved better results and this year we propose to go forward on this road.

Solely state and cooperative socialist ownership in agriculture offers the best of conditions for the application of the achievements of science and technology, and of everything that is required for a modern and highly efficient agriculture.

Proceeding from this, we have of late worked out new measures aimed at better organizing state enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives with a view to uniting them into larger units and at perfecting the activity of agro-industrial councils in order to coordinate the activity of state and cooperative enterprises in a certain area.

In actual fact, one agro-industrial council incorporates several cooperatives and state enterprises with 35,000-40,000 hectares of land. Within this framework, we aim at a better production specialization and at the better utilization of technical equipment and of the achievements of science.

It goes without saying that, large-scale ownership alone, that is solely state and cooperative enterprises, do not solve the problem of agriculture. The form of ownership is very important, but without the application of the most modern achievements of science, without the necessary operations, land improvement, fertilization, and increase in the productive potential of lands, one cannot achieve large yields.

We have made and continue to make great efforts in the direction of irrigation. We have irrigated almost 40 percent of arable lands and we aim for some 55-60 percent in the coming 2-3 years. We have carried out and continue land improvement work on millions of hectares in various forms, including everything that ensures an increase in the productive potential.

We propose to perfect the activity of agro-industrial councils, so as to incorporate the whole of agriculture into these councils, including noncooperativized areas, to create new animal farms, orchards, vineyards, and to jointly improve pastures and grasslands in order to ensure uniform guidance for agriculture within agro-industrial councils and on cooperative bases.

As a matter of fact, this requirement is also linked to the fact that we are implementing a comprehensive program of territorial planning of towns and villages. True, this program began almost 10 years ago and in many ways 20 years ago when we moved to the new administrative-territorial organization. This program aims at more powerful administrative-territorial communes that are to ensure increasingly better working and living conditions for all residents. We want to reduce the number of small localities by almost 50 percent, so that in the coming 5-10 years we will conclude the process of modern reorganization of communes and localities, thus creating better living conditions, and better conditions for the socioeconomic activity, for education, health care, and the cultural activity in order to bring the living and working conditions of residents in communes and villages closer to those of the working people in towns. This is the way to create equal working conditions for all citizens in order to ensure the affirmation of the socialist and communist principles in all areas.

Within this framework, we want to perfect the activity in our agriculture and in all sectors of activity. Once again I want to stress that we view public ownership, state enterprises, agricultural production cooperatives, and other forms of production sharing under a uniform territorial leadership of all activities as the basis of this.

What is at stake for us now is to perfect the current remuneration system on the basis of the overall contract system, which has proven to better meet the requirements in our country and appropriately ensures both material incentive and an increase in outputs and incomes as a result of work performed.

Problems certainly vary from country to country and each party solves them as it deems best. Regardless of this, however, we believe that in agriculture, too, it is necessary to adopt a firm position and to reject the propaganda of reactionary, imperialist circles which, by distorting facts and falsifying the situation in one country or another, disinform public opinion in the given countries and world public opinion, and slander the achievements of socialist countries.

I want to say openly, what I have also said at today's joint meeting of our democratic bodies, that we may look with complete confidence to the prospects of socialism in our countries and throughout the world.

The very complex social problems in the capitalist countries demonstrate on the basis of facts that the situation in those countries is much more difficult and that for centuries on end they have not been able to radically solve problems. On the contrary, these problems have become more complicated; unemployment has increased in some countries; 30-40 percent and even more young people have no guarantee for any kind of job. The shortage of housing and many other things demonstrates that the capitalist system has not been and is not able to radically solve the complex problems of people and of humanity. Certainly, capitalism still has some strength, it still achieves results, but at the expense of deteriorating social conditions and the oppression of two-thirds of mankind in the developing countries. This is not a secret; these facts have been recognized by official bodies and by official institutions in capitalist countries, including many international bodies.

We believe that a firm position has to be adopted toward the propaganda of reactionary imperialist circles, as well as an active policy of promoting the concepts of scientific socialism; it is necessary to demonstrate, theoretically and practically, and on the basis of facts, the superiority of socialism as the only system that can really ensure an appropriate future for the whole of mankind, a free and independent future of well-being and happiness!

However, let us return to the problems of agriculture. I hail the exchange of experience in this area. I believe that these consultations should open up the path to a more active cooperation in the concrete work of developing agriculture and increasing agricultural yields through the application of the most modern achievements of science and technology in all areas.

I think that we do too little in this respect. These kind of consultations have taken place for many years now. However, little has been done for broader cooperation in the area of seeking the best ways and means to achieve agricultural yields based on the most modern achievements of science and technology.

Certainly, with a number of countries we maintain positive cooperation or, as it were, a good beginning of cooperation. One cannot say that we can boast good cooperation in the area of agriculture, although with some countries represented here we have discussed this problem. We have a number of understandings and common programs in this respect. Less has been done regarding other, more remote countries, and I believe that we must take this into consideration during these consultations and the exchange of experience.

I would like to express thanks for the wishes extended to the party and to our people and, in turn, I convey, on behalf of the party leadership, our people, and on my own behalf, best wishes for success to your parties and peoples in all areas, and primarily in the area of agriculture, considering that agriculture is and will always be a very important part of socioeconomic development and of successfully building socialism in our countries.

At the same time, please convey my greetings and those of our party leadership to the general secretaries and the leaderships of your parties, as well as best wishes for success in all activities.

I wish you success in your activity aimed at ensuring the firm development of socialist agriculture and at achieving large yields—as a decisive part of the development of socialism and communism. (lively applause)

Fischer Addresses UN General Assembly

AU0706194188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 88 p 5

[Speech by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, at the third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament in New York on 2 June: "Worldwide Elimination of Nuclear Weapons Is the Fundamental Issue of This Century"]

[Text] Comrade President:

It fills me with great satisfaction to see the third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament being chaired by you.

I wish Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar much success in his further work to strengthen the United Nations, and also for his personal well-being. My thanks go to Ambassador Mansur Ahmad for his work full of initiatives to prepare this session.

Esteemed delegates:

The third UN special session on disarmament is taking place at a time that is important for further international development. The Moscow meeting of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan has given a strong impetus to the worldwide striving for a far-reaching change from the arms race to a lasting and dynamic disarmament process.

"Everything that was agreed on in Moscow with the mandate of the allies of the Soviet Union or that was put in process for future agreements on disarmament and detente, for an improvement in the international situation, makes peace more secure," Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, said immediately after the end of the summit. "These are results," the highest representative noted on behalf of the citizens and politicians of the socialist German states, "that benefit not only the USSR and the United States, but all nations. They are an eloquent witness to what political dialogue—given all the differences of opinion—can achieve. The results of the Moscow summit have strengthened us in the GDR in our efforts to do all we can to remove confrontation and mistrust, to develop mutually advantageous cooperation, and to prevent new tragedies of war."

Security Can Be Achieved Only Through Political Means [subhead]

Esteemed delegates, above all the nuclear disarmament process has to be continued without pause. The worldwide elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this millennium has become the basic idea of this century. The insight that—in view of the increasing mutual dependence of countries, scientific-technological progress, and the existence of arms which threaten all life on earth—lasting security can be achieved only through political means, and only for all states together, is gaining ground. Political settlements for longstanding regional conflicts are emerging. Thus the military factor is being increasingly pushed back in international politics. Millions of people, nongovernmental organizations, people from politics, science, culture, and religion, demand to free the world once and for all from the all-threatening scourge of the arms race. With the conclusion of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles of the USSR and the United States, the vision of a nuclear- and violence-free world begins to take shape for the first time in mankind's history.

This treaty is emphatically supported all over the world. The GDR has made its own contribution to the conclusion of the treaty and is now doing everything for its implementation. Thus, even before it came into force, those missiles that had to be deployed as a response to the appearance of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West European states were withdrawn from GDR territory. Their destruction started weeks ago. One of the facilities for these weapons in the GDR is already being used as a vacation home. This shows how disarmament is of direct, tangible benefit to the people.

It should be the concern of the special session to help develop in detail the concept of "security through disarmament." The final document of the first special session on disarmament pointed the way for this development. The third special session on disarmament will live up to what is expected of it if it gives rise to a comprehensive dialogue on the basic questions of disarmament and to a guiding program of action.

Disarmament negotiations on bilateral, regional, or multilateral levels can be conducted with success only if all participants demonstrate their willingness to reach substantial results. This is the only way to find generally acceptable solutions for difficult problems. Vivid proof of this are the declaration on increasing the effectiveness of the principle of not using, and not threatening to use, violence in international relations, that was adopted by the 42d session of the UN General Assembly; and the results of last year's international conference on disarmament and development. The 25th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Underwater; and the 20th anniversary of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, also provide evidence of this.

The People Do Not Want a Shift of the Threat [subhead]

Comrade President, the international situation still remains contradictory and mankind's existence is still threatened by the accumulated destructive potentials. A nuclear war would be the end of any civilization. Wars pursued with other means of mass destruction or with conventional weapons would also have disastrous consequences. Science and technology are spawning new

destructive weapons more quickly than disarmament agreements can be reached. And even now enormous financial means and many creative minds are necessary to destroy the accumulated armament potential without damage to mankind. In addition, sticking to the so-called doctrines of deterrence makes the search for practical and immediately enforceable disarmament agreements extremely difficult. Thus efforts to compensate for the first nuclear disarmament treaty by a more intensive arms race in other directions or under the excuse of "modernization" must cause concern. The people do not want a shift of the threat from one clearly visible area to fields that are less obvious—the people want the verifiable and irrevocable elimination of all threats to their existence.

With good reason it is pointed out ever more frequently that not only the danger of the—intentional or unintentional—use of military power is threatening the basis of mankind's existence. The directly resulting continuous deterioration of the economic situation, in particular in the developing countries, and energy and environmental problems, endanger the peaceful coexistence of the peoples. While the arms race devours the gigantic sum of $2,500 million per day, a quarter of mankind lives in poverty and every tenth person is undernourished. Understanding is increasing of the fact that the solution to global problems requires the constructive cooperation of all states and the freeing of considerable resources through disarmament.

The struggle to overcome underdevelopment, to achieve a just settlement of acute international economic problems, and to democratize international economic relations is therefore linked ever more closely with the struggle for peace and disarmament. It is demanded with great emphasis that cooperation be achieved on an equal basis, for the economic security and stable development of all countries.

A comprehensive system of world peace and international security, established on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security, a balance of interests, and mutual advantage, would also benefit this goal. This requires changes in the thinking and acting of states, and bold ideas and actions, as Albert Einstein predicted would be necessary in the nuclear age.

The GDR Urges Dialogue and Cooperation in Europe [subhead]

As an important contribution to this, the Warsaw Pact member states published the principles of their military doctrine at their Berlin session last year. It is of strictly defensive character and aimed only at repelling armed aggression. An appeal is issued to all nuclear powers to pledge themselves to forsake first-use of nuclear weapons and, ultimately, to totally renounce their use. The military forces of all states should be sufficient for the principle of not being able to attack. This would considerably improve the conditions for disarmament.

The GDR's repeated urging for dialogue and cooperation in Europe is the result of its exposed situation at the borderline between the two most powerful military alliances. There is no doubt that the use of only a fraction of the thousands of nuclear and chemical weapons—yes, even the use of the conventional armaments concentrated in this region—would lay waste to the continent. And, contrary to the time after World War I or World War II, the consequences for the world would be totally unpredictable. No matter whether a country would be directly involved in a nuclear conflict or not, whether it would be located in the center of such a conflict or on the fringe—every country would be affected today. And do not the political-military conflicts of the present teach us how difficult it is to limit and peacefully end armed conflicts once they have been started?

Therefore, in Sofia the Warsaw Pact states proposed to all CSCE states to start negotiations on the drastic reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals, within the CSCE program, by the end of the year, and to publish information on their armaments.

Esteemed delegates, from this rostrum I repeat: Only peace, and never again war, must emanate from German soil. This is the supreme principle of the socialist German state. It springs from the essence of socialism and takes into consideration the lessons of history.

Therefore, the GDR has repeatedly taken the initiative to promote disarmament and security on a global as well as on a regional scale. This month—in order to underline the concern of this special session, so to speak—an "International Meeting for Nuclear-Free Zones" will take place in the GDR's capital city. It is based on the effort to promote dialogue and cooperation of all those forces that want to establish a nuclear-free world.

Participants From More Than 100 States Registered for the Berlin Meeting [subhead]

The registrations of participants from more than 100 states that have already arrived prove the need for an intensive exchange of experiences on viable ways toward a nuclear-free world. Increasing efforts of many other peoples and states to establish nuclear-free and peace zones in the region of the Indian Ocean, in Africa, the South Atlantic and in other regions encourage us to undertake regional initiatives in Europe. The treaties of Tlatelolco and Rarotonga show that such projects can be realized and are effective.

Together with the CSSR, the GDR has proposed to the FRG the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. Such a solution would gain even more importance after the double zero-option for intermediate-range missiles.

In this connection, in his letter to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl on 16 December 1987, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stressed: "Permit me to once again stress the GDR's emphatic interest in immediately expanding nuclear disarmament in Europe to other fields. The nuclear arms systems with a range under 500 km do concern the two German states in a special way. This was, among others, the guiding principle for the GDR in its proposal on a nuclear-free central Europe."

In principle, the GDR is willing to progress from zero-option to zero-option on the basis of equality and equal security.

I repeat—there must not be any pause in the process of arms limitation and disarmament. This is our view of things when we advocate a chemical-weapons-free zone in central Europe. The GDR does not have any chemical weapons, and there are no such weapons of other states deployed on its territory. It neither develops chemical weapons nor does it have facilities for their production.

Such a zone would be an important impetus for a global ban on these weapons. The governments of the GDR and the CSSR recently affirmed their proposal to immediately start result-oriented negotiations with the FRG on freeing the territories of the three states from chemical weapons or keeping them free of these weapons. Here the parts of the convention on the ban of chemical weapons, in particular those relating to verification, that have already been agreed on in Geneva could be included and thus being tested in practice. It is now necessary to immediately start negotiations on the proposed projects.

The ban on chemical weapons is already overdue. We share the widespread concern about the production of chemical binary weapons that has been started and about the concepts of establishing "security stockpiles." They are directly in contradiction with the conclusion of a convention on the ban of all chemical weapons, which the GDR would join immediately.

This special session should be used to make the negotiations that have slowed down recently speed up again. It could, for instance, recommend to the disarmament conference to discuss specific measures at a foreign ministers' session in order to immediately complete work for the convention. In 1987 the GDR introduced export regulation for certain chemicals in order to prevent the proliferation of chemical weapons.

Space Must Not Become the Arena of the Arms Race [subhead]

A multilateral exchange of data and test inspection would not only improve the atmosphere of the negotiations but would also lead to important experiences for putting the convention into practice. Last year the GDR made a contribution to this with an international experts' seminar in a chemical enterprise. At present domestic conditions are being established to submit data to the summer session of the disarmament conference on the chemicals that are affected by a convention and to prepare a test inspection in the GDR.

The prospects for a nuclear test ban have improved. We expect the Soviet-U.S. negotiations to quickly lead to a reduction of the number and capacity of the tests.

At the same time the Geneva disarmament conference should pave the way toward a comprehensive solution by working out first a comprehensive international control system for a nuclear test stop.

Space must not become the arena of the arms race in the 21st century—this is the demand of almost all states and peoples. In line with their mandate of 8 January 1985, the Soviet-U.S. negotiations have to contribute to this. Simultaneously, it is time to start negotiations within the framework of the Geneva disarmament conference. The ban on antisatellite weapons that the GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic proposed a year ago could be a first step in this direction.

We think that more openness in military affairs is necessary to reduce mistrust in the international relations and to replace it with an atmosphere of predictability. It serves the establishment of trust that, for instance, numerous business-like contacts between military representatives of the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO as well as of the neutral and nonaligned states have developed in implementing the 1986 Stockholm Document. Now it is time to agree on further confidence-building and security measures within the CSCE that should also apply to naval and air forces.

Verification of Disarmament Is To Strengthen Trust [subhead]

All disarmament must be verified. Not only the experts agree on that. We think that the decisive goal of verification is to strengthen trust in the fulfillment of the respective agreements and to provide an essential guarantee for international security. Therefore, the GDR is ready for all verification measures that serve disarmament.

The United Nations is qualified to become the guarantor of comprehensive international security in all stages of an effective disarmament process and of world peace. The GDR therefore welcomes the proposal of the six-state initiative to establish an international verification system within the framework of this organization. Drawing up a corresponding UN study might be a useful step toward this end.

The international conference on the relationship between disarmament and development has adopted valuable recommendations that are of direct importance

for the establishment of comprehensive security. We support the formation of a "disarmament for development" fund and the holding of a UN Security Council session at the highest level.

Joint Solutions for Mankind's Survival [subhead]

The GDR considers it necessary to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, and is in favor of raising the effectiveness of the international disarmament bodies, particularly the Geneva disarmament conference.

The work of the United Nations in educating, training, and informing the world public on all aspects of the arms race and disarmament promotes disarmament and strengthens the forces that work for it. Declaring the 1990's the decade of establishing a nuclear- and violence-free world would make an essential contribution to this goal.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me summarize: The GDR supports a substantial and specific final document that contains tasks that can be fulfilled immediately, and also includes long-term goals. Priority measures are:

First, the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, the liquidation of all nuclear weapons, and the prevention of an arms race in space;

Second, the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments, including a ban on chemical and other means of mass destruction and weapons with great destructive power;

Third, a halt of the arms race at sea and the elimination of foreign military bases;

Fourth, the renunciation of destabilizing armament technologies;

Fifth, confidence-building, openness, and predictability in military affairs and a continuous and comprehensive verification of all disarmament measures and remaining military potentials;

Sixth, the freeing of financial means through disarmament, and their use for the economic and social development of the people, in particular in the developing countries.

This special session obligates the UN member states—whether they are big or small—to directly participate in the broad dialogue on military aspects of establishing comprehensive security, and related questions. Let us make use of this chance and together look for solutions to ensure mankind's survival. The GDR is willing to make its contribution to this effort.

CSSR Foreign Minister Speaks at UN Session

LD0706205388 Prague CTK in English
1626 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] New York June 7 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here today that Czechoslovakia's contribution towards deepening the process of all-European security is the proposal for establishing a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations along the line dividing Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries.

In his address in the debate at the 3rd special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, Minister Chnoupek recalled that the proposal, put forward by Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes in February, ensues from Czechoslovakia's exposed position in the heart of Europe, on the borderline between two systems and their military-political groupings.

He said Czechoslovakia would soon put forward concrete suggestions for the individual spheres covered by the Czechoslovak initiative, which would later be subjects of joint talks. As regards the military sphere, a zone could be created from which the most dangerous kinds of offensive weapons would be excluded.

Recalling that common sense triumphed with the conclusion of the Soviet-American INF Treaty and its recent ratification, he stressed that "Czechoslovakia committed itself to accept verification measures on its territory. Still before the ratification, Soviet shorter-range missiles, deployed at the end of 1983, were removed from its territory. Czechoslovakia will continue helping to speed up the disarmament process, he said.

Minister Chnoupek spoke of the need to set in motion a comprehensive system of international peace and security, which is being pressed for in the form of a proposal for cooperation in the military-political, economic, ecological and humanitarian spheres by the socialist countries.

He also said the Warsaw Treaty states were interested in the opening of talks on a substantial reduction of troops and conventional weapons in Europe, and in a faster advance towards a general and complete ban on tests of nuclear weapons, a treaty on a ban and liquidation of chemical weapons and towards achieving mutually acceptable solutions in the entire disarmament sphere.

Czechoslovakia is determined, together with its allies, to do everything for a speediest possible expansion of a worldwide disarmament process, while maintaining strategic stability. "Our proposals and the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty states...are being put forward in a constructive spirit, in an effort to pay regard to the opinions of our partners at the negotiating table as much as possible," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

He said he was convinced that the present session will make progress in the worldwide dialogue on disarmament, and added that this should be supported by an action document, worked out and adopted by the General Assembly session.

Talks With GDR's Genscher

LD0706083888 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] On the occasion of the 3d special United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament in New York, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek had talks with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. They exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation, with emphasis on promotiong the processes initiated by the conference on security in Europe, and on prospects for talks on the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms. They also devoted attention to the development of bilateral relations.

Bohuslav Chnoupek is to speak today during the general debate at the 3d special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. He will deal with our country's stand on problems arising from the current international situation.

Meets Greek, French Counterparts

LD0306195288 Prague CTK in English 1555 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] New York June 3 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met with his Greek counterpart Karolos Papoulias here today to discuss the implementation of some results of the recent visit by the Greek president to Czechoslovakia and exchange views on international topics.

The Greek foreign minister appreciated the Czechoslovak initiative aimed at the creation of a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states.

On the same day the Czechoslovak foreign minister met with France's new Foreign Minister Roland Dumas to discuss bilateral relations.

Mladenov Meets Balkan, Turkish Officials

AU0506185588 Sofia BTA in English 1822 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] New York, June 5 (BTA correspondent)—Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, who attends the Third Special Session of the UN General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, met with Mr Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia. They discussed the international situation, the agenda of the UN Session on Disarmament, the situation in the Balkans and bilateral relations.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Budimir Loncar commended highly the Belgrade Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Balkan Countries and the continued efforts to promote inter-Balkan cooperation. They stressed the significance of the forthcoming meeting of deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the Balkan states in Sofia and expressed their governments' readiness to do everything possible so that the meeting should produce substantive results.

The relations between the two friendly socialist countries were found to be developing fruitfully and promisingly. The sides considered a wide range of questions concerning the prospects of Bulgaro-Yugoslav ties, and they paid particular attention to further political contacts between the two countries.

The meeting was held in a businesslike friendly atmosphere.

Mr Petur Mladenov conferred with his Greek counterpart, Mr Karolos Papoulias. They briefed each other on their countries' internal situation and foreign political activity. The sides reiterated their appraisal of the Belgrade meeting and of the positive processes underway on the Balkan peninsula. The two ministers emphasized that in the Balkans, there is no alternative to the policy of goodneighborliness based on equality and non-interference in one another's internal affairs.

In this connection, an emphasis was laid on the role of Bulgaro-Greek relations as a model of relations between countries belonging to different social systems. The ministers considered the possibility for joint moves in connection with the forthcoming meeting of Balkan countries' deputy foreign ministers in Sofia this June. Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Karolos Papoulias discussed some of the items on the agenda of the UN disarmament session.

In connection with the turn of Greece to assume the EC Presidency and with the turn of Bulgaria to assume the CMEA Presidency, the two ministers emphasized that the establishment of equitable and mutually advantageous relations between the two major economic communities is a foremost priority.

The meeting was held in a spirit of complete mutual understanding, characteristic of the relations between Bulgaria and Greece.

In New York, Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, had a meeting with Mr Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey. They assessed in positive terms the protocol signed in Belgrade by the two countries' foreign ministers and the talks held subsequently at different levels. Bulgaria and Turkey expressed their readiness to promote their relations in various fields. It was emphasized that this goal can only be achieved

through a continued bilateral dialogues in the spirit of cooperation and goodneighborliness. The sides considered the possibility for upgrading bilateral contacts to a higher level.

The meeting was held in a constructive atmosphere.

Mr Petur Mladenov's talks with Balkan states' representatives at the third special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament were held in keeping with Bulgaria's consistently constructive Balkan policy and came as further evidence of the upgrade development of her relations with the neighboring states.

International Parliamentary Meeting Held in Sofia

USSR Delegation Arrives

AU2905190988 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] A Soviet parliamentary delegation, headed by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Sofia today.

The delegation will participate in a meeting of parliamentarians from European countries that is scheduled to open in Sofia on 31 May. The meeting will be devoted to the transformation of the Balkans and other European areas into zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, and Petur Vutov, chairman of the Bulgarian Interparliamentarian Group. Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also among those present at the airport.

Todorov Receives Group

AU3005143288 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] On 30 May Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, received the USSR parliamentary delegation led by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation will take part in the meeting of parliamentarians from European countries devoted to turning the Balkans and other European regions into zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons that is scheduled to open in Sofia on 31 May.

During the talk the sides stressed the ascending development of Bulgarian-USSR relations, as well as strengthening and expanding friendship and cooperation, something to which the two countries' parliamentarians have also contributed.

Comrade Stanko Todorov briefed the guests on restructuring in Bulgaria. He dwelled in detail on the principle of self-management on the part of the labor collectives and territorial communities, and on the forthcoming amendments of the legislative system. He also spoke on Bulgaria's successes in implementing the tasks of the current 5-year plan.

The Soviet guests were briefed on the preparations for the 80th Interparliamentary Conference, which will take place in Sofia in September 1988.

Petur Vutov, chairman of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group, took part in the meeting.

Vutov Opens Meeting

AU3105090888 Sofia BTA in English 0722 GMT 31 May 88

["Meeting of Parliamentarians"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA)—The establishment of nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zones in the Balkans and in other parts of Europe is discussed at an international parliamentarian meeting which opened here today. In the course of two days, the participating M.P.s from a number of countries in Europe and M.E.P.s will be exchanging views and will set forth their ideas on the feasibility of establishing such zones. "Bulgaria sets great store by the establishment of nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zones throughout Europe and more specifically in the Balkans," said Dr Peter Vutov, president of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group, at the opening of the forum. "We regard this problem as a practically feasible task, given the political will, and as a substantial factor of building peace and security at a regional and a global level," he said. Recalling the initiatives advanced and cosponsored by Bulgaria on banning nuclear and chemical weapons from the Balkans, Dr Petur Vutov pointed out that in her efforts towards the realization of these initiatives, Bulgaria studies the experience gained by other countries. "We believe that any dialogue on these matters is useful as international cooperation could produce new, additional interesting ideas and suggestions which will help us progress towards peace and understanding," he said.

He emphasized that the current discussion could contribute to interparliamentary cooperation not only on disarmament problems but also to its promotion in other areas of common interest.

For the first time in mankind's history, the signing of the Soviet-American INF Treaty cleared the way for actual nuclear disarmament. Peace champions are looking forward to the next logical step: the finalizing of the agreement on a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive arsenals. The Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Moscow could contribute substantially to this end, Dr Petur Vutov emphasized.

He recalled the known preparedness of the USSR to respect the status of the nuclear-free zones.

A greetings address to the participants was read from Dr Hans Stercken, president of the Council of the Interparliamentary Union. He thanks the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group for initiating the current meeting.

Stressing that every effort channelled into the elimination of a class of the most destructive and terrible weapons ever devised by man should be viewed as exceedingly beneficial, Dr Hans Stercken discusses the opportunity for an agreement on a global chemical weapons ban agreement.

Participants Discuss Issues

AU3105175388 Sofia BTA in English 1608 GMT 31 May 88

["For a World Free of Nuclear and Chemical Weapons"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA)—Bulgaria is hosting the first international meeting of parliamentarians on nuclear and chemical-weapon-free zones in Europe.

The debates which started here today expressed the unanimous opinion that the modern realities make it necessary for the world to free itself of mass annihilation weapons, and above all of the nuclear and chemical weapons.

Bearing in mind their responsibility before the people who have elected them, the MP's spoke of the timeliness of the numerous initiatives and proposals for establishing zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in different parts of Europe. They are convinced that their realization would be a considerable contribution to the process of detente and to the promotion of the relations of goodneighborliness, understanding and cooperation. We can and we should proceed to nuclear disarmament both through global solutions and through regional actions.

It was pointed out that the progress in the development of Soviet-American relations is creating chances and better preconditions for establishing nuclear-free zones.

The statements stressed the importance of the Soviet-American INF Treaty as an actual start on the road to a nuclear-weapon-free world. It was pointed out that the peoples are expecting new positive results in this respect from the current Soviet-American summit.

The participants in the international parliamentary meeting will have sent greetings addresses to Dr Hans Stercken, president of the Interparliamentary Union, to Mr Pierre Cornillon, secretary general of the union and to Mr Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs of Italy and chairman of the Italian Interparliamentary Group.

Voss on Soviet Support for Peace

AU0306133988 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 June 88 p 2

[Interview with Avgust Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and leader of the Soviet delegation to the Sofia meeting of parliamentarians from European countries on turning the Balkans and other European regions into nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zones, by unidentified representative of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, in Sofia: "Unity—the Guarantee for Success"—date not given]

[Text] [RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Agvust Eduardovich, at the present the USSR is the only nuclear country which directly borders on the Balkans that has a positive attitude to the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in this region and expresses its readiness to observe the region's status as soon as it is determined. What actions is the Soviet Union undertaking in this direction and what results does it expect from them?

[Voss] The USSR is doing everything possible to support the initiative of Bulgaria and the other Balkan countries for creating a nuclear-free zone in this important region. And these are not merely words. We are conducting a policy on a worldwide scale aimed at creating as many nuclear-free zones as possible on our planet Earth. Since we are now discussing the Balkans, I will be more specific: We are ready to act as guarantors in the event of such a zone being set up in this part of Europe. We believe that by joint efforts we will manage to resolve this problem in the interest not only of the Balkan countries, but also of the states of the continent and the entire world. I reiterate once again—this can come about only by joint efforts.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] You mentioned the Soviet Union's readiness to be a guarantor for this vitally important process in the Balkans.... Does this readiness also apply to other regions in the world?

[Voss] Most certainly. Moreover, the USSR is not only a possible guarantor, it is first and foremost an active participant in this process. Let us take northern Europe, for example: We have already made a number of proposals and taken quite specific steps to reduce tension and minimize military activities in this part of the continent. We carried out our first initiatives unilaterally, but with every passing day they are finding increasing support in the northern countries. This also emerges from the speech of the Finnish representative at the Sofia meeting. In essence he expressed once again his country's position of supporting the Soviet initiatives put forward in Murmansk by Mikhail Gorbachev. I say "once again" in order to remind you that recently an important meeting took place in Helsinki on the problems of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, which also touched on aspects relating to the declaration of nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zones in other regions of the world.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] What in your view are the main obstacles?

[Voss] Clearly, the main obstacle is the unwillingness of certain NATO countries to take part in the search for the most correct answer. You can see it for yourself, it is also proven by this meeting of ours in Sofia. All 35 of the states that signed the Helsinki Final Act were invited to the meeting, and representatives from 14 countries and the European Parliament arrived. In other words, more than a few states did not consider it necessary or possible to send their delegations to this forum, a most important one in my view, at which we are frankly and openly exchanging views concerning the future of mankind.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] One of the speeches on the first day stressed the difficult task that our country took on in hosting and organizing the interparliamentary meeting. Let us try to view things from this angle: Do you think that the events taking place at the moment in the National Assembly building disprove the claims made in the West that the small nonnuclear states cannot influence the policies of countries that possess this weapon?

[Voss] Yes, I do. All countries, both great and small, can and must take an active part in this cause. Bulgaria is a small country, but the strength of its voice is equal to that of any large country when it comes down to expressing the desire to turn nuclear disarmament into an irreversible process and the striving for lasting peace and understanding. It is precisely in this unity of the actions of "small" and "large" countries that we see the guarantees for success in the cause that we have taken up....

Weapons Issues Discussed

AU0106143188 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Sofia, June 1 (BTA)—In their discussions yesterday and today, members of the parliaments of 14 countries participants in the CSCE exchanged opinions on issues related to establishing nuclear and chemical weapon free zones in Europe. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the European Parliament.

The 32 MPs who took the floor expressed their own stands or those of their countries and parties on the possibilities for establishing zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans and in northern and central Europe. Some voiced different even contrary points of view, especially as regards the ways and means to achieving this aim. It was pointed out that certain progress has been made in some regions but that this still does not correspond to the wishes of the European peoples. A number of MP's made concrete recommendations for giving a fresh impetus to the CSCE process, including for starting businesslike talks on the problems of establishing zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

A growing understanding was shown that the establishment of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons is an important trend in the efforts for increasing confidence among the states and for freeing mankind of the dangers of a nuclear conflict.

The speakers paid special attention to the fact that the meeting is taking place simultaneously with the Moscow summit. They stressed the hope with which the peoples of the world are expecting the meeting between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan to lead to new concrete steps in the field of disarmament and the diminishing of the threat of war. Progress made on the road to the signing of a treaty for a 50 per cent reduction of strategic strike weapons is acquiring particular importance with the coming of the INF Treaty into force.

Summing up the results of the meeting, Dr Petur Vutov, president of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group, pointed out that it was an expression of a growing interest in establishing nuclear and chemical weapon free zones and of the striving to build a nuclear-free world.

It was observed that the meeting took place at a turning point in the history of human civilization when real possibilities and prospects are being revealed for forming a new, more perfect, democratic and humane type of international relations free of the past prejudices and hostilities.

At the press conference the participants in the meeting stressed the necessity for the dialogue on these issues to continue and for promoting the positive trends which are finding their way in the international field.

Romania's Ivascu Speaks

AU0206154688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1429 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Sofia, AGERPRES, 02/06/1988—The meeting of parliamentarians from the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, devoted to turning the Balkans and other regions of Europe into nuclear-and chemical-weapon free zones ended in Sofia.

The Romanian delegation was headed by Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, chairman of the Romanian Group in the Interparliamentary Union.

Setting forth Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's position on the just and democratic settlement of the cardinal issues facing the international community, the Romanian representative laid stress on the Romanian president's considerations on the current imperatives of instating a climate of understanding, collaboration and peace in Europe, of implementing real

disarmament measures, nuclear above all, in the continent and the world over. In context, emphasis was placed on Romania's active contribution to the elaboration and promotion of the concept regarding the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and collaboration, free of nuclear and chemical arms, of foreign military bases and troops, as part and parcel of the process of building security and cooperation in Europe.

Evincing the need and topicality of holding a Balkan summit in Bucharest, the Romanian representative stated for the amplification of parliamentary efforts too to make new steps along the line of strengthening peace, good neighbourhood and trust among states in the region. Romania's support was reiterated for the creation of nuclear- and chemical-weapon free zones in other regions of Europe too.

Importance of Strict Law Enforcement Emphasized
AU0706121588 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 2 Jun 88 p 3-4

[Article by Qemal Lamaj, director of the Investigator General's Office: "Legal Responsibility Increases Through Work To Improve Awareness and Enforcement of Laws"]

[Excerpts] Socialist legality, as one of the main principles governing the activity of the state, renders significant assistance to strengthening the power of the people and their general mobilization to defend the rule of law. The rich body of scientifically devised legislation which has grown up under the continual care of the party is a powerful and effective weapon for strict and continual enforcement of the law, in every body and authority, and in the lives of every employee and citizen. The dynamic development of our country on the road of socialism demands a constant strengthening of the rule of law. There are many reasons for this, but a special one is the correct road followed by the party in consistently applying Marxist-Leninist teachings in its struggle against every violation of the law.

Labor and socialist property in particular, the two powerful pillars that support the entire development of our country, are protected by law. Every act against property, as Comrade Ramiz Alia has stressed, helps the class enemy. Our attitude toward such acts must therefore be strict, and the laws of the dictatorship of the proletariat must be enforced without concessions.

The administration of property according to the demands of the law is an important task which is rightly backed up by the force of law. Besides, important consequences follow that are bound up with the destiny of socialism, since socialist property is the economic base of socialism. At the same time, good management testifies to the awareness of working people in general, and to their responsibility for material goods in particular. Violations noticed in some districts where working people have been entrusted with responsibility for material goods, in contravention of the regulations, have led to damage to property. Such illegal activities on the part of managers cannot be tolerated in any instance.

In some cases, violations of the regulations and laws governing the administration of property have in practice led to thefts and abuses. These arise from the premeditated activity of irresponsible people who take more from society than belongs to them. They can be detected in time when the law is properly enforced in enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, and when the administration, workers' and cooperativists' inspection groups, and working people themselves demand accountability and exercise systematic control. [passage omitted]

Cadres and managers are very dedicated people. Together with the working masses, they give their assistance to performing tasks in the economy. They must be outstanding both for their awareness of the law and their insistence on law enforcement, according to the special fields and duties entrusted to them. Liberal and bureaucratic practices on their part result in dire consequences. Therefore, not only workers and store assistants, but lax managers and cadres who fail to take steps must be made accountable. They must be brought to account, as has rightly occurred in some cases in Durres, Shkoder, Tirana, and Vlore, where this has had a positive influence upon improving law enforcement.

Throughout their history, our people have been distinguished for honesty, and have strongly opposed the mean vice of theft. A trial before the masses, a people's investigation, and a testimony by the prosecutor make a powerful impression when they delve deeply into motivation, analyze people's psychology, and prescribe measures to sharpen vigilance. This is the reason why the culprits try to evade prosecution, and are frightened of being exposed in front of the people.

It is the aim of legal propaganda to raise public opinion in the struggle against alien symptoms and the influence of bourgeois and revisionist ideology. Sharpening the vigilance of the working masses, the meticulous enforcement of the laws, and demands for accountability and proletarian discipline, nip in the bud every opportunity for the infiltration of antisocialist elements. Under the conditions of our socialist society, there is every possibility of increasing the legal awareness of the working masses. The better they use these opportunities, the stronger the rule of law will become, and the more our socialist society will develop.

Ambassador to Bangladesh Presents Credentials
AU0706145288 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 7 (ATA)—On June 6, 1988, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Justin Papagjorgji, presented the credentials to the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Hossain Mohammad Ershad.

Attending the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials also were the minister under the president, R. Sadik; the vice minister of foreign affairs, N. Islam; and the chief of protocol, M. Mohsin.

Reportage on Joint Space Launch With USSR

Yotov, Dzhurov Leave for Moscow

AU0506165988 Sofia BTA in English
1552 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA)—A Bulgarian party and government delegation, led by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defense, and by Mr Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, left for Moscow today in connection with the forthcoming second Bulgaro-Soviet space flight.

Liftoff of Space Mission

AU0706145188 Sofia BTA in English
1420 GMT 6 Jun 88

["Second Bulgaro-Soviet Space Mission Lifts Off"—BTA headline]

[Text] Baykonur Cosmodrome, June 7 (BTA special correspondent)—The second Bulgaro-Soviet space mission started today at 17:03 hrs Bulgarian time (1403 GMT). Once again geared to the peaceful uses of outer space, this flight has a much more ambitious research programme. Some 40 scientific experiments will be carried out on board the Soyuz TM-5 spacecraft and the Mir Orbiting Station.

The mission crew includes Soviet citizens Anatoliy Solovyev (spacecraft commander) and Viktor Savinykh (flight engineer) and the Bulgarian Aleksandur Aleksandrov (mission researcher), who acted as a backup for the first Bulgarian cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov in 1979.

Mr Solovyev and Mr Aleksandrov are flying in space for the first time.

A Bulgarian party and government delegation, led by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, has arrived to see the mission off. The delegation also includes Mr Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and pilot cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov.

Project Shipka, the mission's scientific programme, envisages studies and experiments in four areas of research. They will be conducted with the help of nine Bulgarian-made instruments and systems. The observation of stars and nebulae in this and other galaxies will be of fundamental importance. Results of major practical implications are expected from the remote sensing of the earth and specifically of Bulgaria's territory. Biomedical tests form another important part of the programme, as they are expected to shed further light on the reaction of the human body to weightlessness. Space material science experiments are also planned in the conditions of microgravity.

Prior to the launch, Aleksandur Aleksandrov said he was pleased that Bulgaria, along with the other socialist countries, is taking part in the implementation of the wide-ranging programme for peaceful space exploration. The second Bulgaro-Soviet space flight comes as further eloquent evidence of the indestructible Bulgaro-Soviet friendship.

Academician Angel Balevski, president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, told the press that a purposeful techno-scientific programme of satellite tracking and observation had begun in Bulgaria back in 1957 after the launch of Sputnik 1. Today Bulgaria is a welcome partner for joint research in space physics, space medicine and biology, space meteorology, remote sensing of the earth from space, space communications, the academician went on to say.

In an interview for RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the daily newspaper of the CC of the BCP, Academician Vsevolod Avduevski, an associate of V.P. Korolev, said that it is time for Bulgarian science to consider its own satellite which, apart from purely scientific research, will also meet some foremost economic priorities: monitoring the condition of the land, the crops, the forests, air humidity and environmental protection.

Launch 'Absolutely Successful'

AU0706165388 Sofia BTA in English
1614 GMT 7 Jun 88

["Bulgarian Space Research Project Director Speaks"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 7 (BTA)—Immediately after the launch, Prof Boris Bonev, director of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences' Space Research Institute and research director of Project Shipka, said the initial phase of the mission was absolutely successful.

The flight is proceeding according to preliminary computations. The cosmonauts will adapt to zero-gravity while preparing their craft for docking with the Mir space station, which is expected to take place on June 9 at 1930 hrs Bulgarian time. The Bulgarian scientist said his space researcher colleagues and he were convinced that the sophisticated and interesting research programme would enhance Bulgaria's contribution to the peaceful uses of outer space.

Corrections will be made in the course of Soyuz TM-5 and of the orbiting station so that, after link up, they could overfly Bulgaria. Immediately after the station crew welcomes their guests from the earth, the latter will be able to begin remote sensing of the country's territory, Prof Bonev said.

The Bulgarian-developed instruments, which are already on board the Mir space station, have been checked on the spot and are ready for the 40 experiments on the programme. The Bulgarian scientists, who have designed

the systems and who have planned the experiments, will be monitoring their progress from the flight control centre, the Institute of Space Research and the Institute of Microbiological Studies in Moscow.

Friendship Society National Conference Held

AU2705144688 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 27 May 88

[Report on National Conference of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement, opened in Sofia on 27 May 1988]

[Text] The Sixth National Conference of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement opened in Sofia this morning.

The task of the conference is to assess and evaluate the work accomplished during the period since the Fifth National Conference and to review the achievements of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian Soviet Friendship, as well as the work of the local committees, and clubs during a period of radical change in which we live.

The accountability report having been distributed in advance to the delegates, Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship All-National Committee delivered an introductory speech.

In this speech he stressed as follows:

[Begin Papazov recording] The last 5 years which elapsed since the Fifth National Conference of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship have been years of indefatiguable efforts devoted by numerous workers and public figures, who are real apostles of the movement. These years will decisively influence the activities of this independent and truly original movement joint by millions of people. The municipal accountability-election meetings assessed the successes achieved, as well as the existing shortcomings, and unresolved problems. They proceed very energetically, under the impact of the new situation stemming from the conditions of self-management and new tasks. The reports and statements submitted to the aforementioned meetings raised numerous questions pertaining to the current tasks and restructuring of our activities. Critical remarks were made on local questions, as well as on general issues and problems, to which the Sixth National Conference of our movement must give an answer, it must adopt basic trends for the development of our activities under the conditions of restructuring. [end Papazov recording]

Comrades Yordan, Yotov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Tanchev, and Georgi Yordanov, as well as Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country attended the conference. A total of 803 delegates from all over the country are taking part in the work of the conference, and guests from several countries are attending as well: from the USSR, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Greece, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Hungary, Finland, and Czechoslovakia.

In their statements on the accountability report the delegates critically assessed the work accomplished by the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship committees during the period following the Fifth All-National Conference and unanimously agreed that it is their task to make sure that every corner of our country should be permeated by initiatives connected with Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Scientific practical conferences, talks, roundtable discussions, and other debates have taken place. The delegates also shared unresolved problems and their own ideas on new forms and methods of work in accordance with the spirit of the new era in which we live.

Academician Aleksey Tupolev, chairman of the Central Leadership of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society, delivered a greeting message on behalf of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and on behalf of the Central Leadership of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

Aleksandrov Meets Guests

AU2705201588 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] In Sofia today Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov received the foreign delegations taking part in the Sixth National Conference of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement.

He briefed the visitors on the work of the party and the people in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference.

Politburo Meets Soviets

AU2805154788 Sofia BTA in English 1346 GMT 28 May 88

["Todor Zhivkov on Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA)—Today the Politburo and the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP had a meeting with the newly elected National Committee for Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship, with participants in the Sixth National Conference of the Movement for Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship and with the foreign delegations which have attended the conference.

Dwelling on the history of the Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the movement for this friendship has not been born in cabinets, but was and remains a natural, spontaneous expression of the people's feelings. There lies the strength of the Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, he pointed out.

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Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the present day and the future of the Bulgaro-Soviet friendship is embodied in the restructuring of socialist society in the two countries.

For three years now we, the Bulgarian Communists, the Bulgarian people, follow the revolutionary changes in the Soviet Union. The new political course of the CPSU in the economy, in the social sphere, in intellectual life, in the democratization of the political system is realized consistently. The role of man and of socialist humanism is raised to a new level.

The recently published theses of the CC of the CPSU for the 19th All-Union Party Conference are a telling confirmation of Mikhail Gorbachev's words that the ideal source of the restructuring in the USSR, are the work of October, Lenin's ideal of socialism, said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Expressing conviction that the forthcoming conference of the Soviet Communists will consolidate and develop further the course of the party for accelerated socioeconomic development of the Soviet society, for raising of socialism to a qualitatively new stage, for further utilization of its constructive power, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasised: We, as a party and as a people, wholeheartedly greet the restructuring in the Soviet Union, all its achievements.

Dwelling on the implementation of the revolutionary changes in all spheres of social life in Bulgaria on the principles of self-management Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed the principled coincidence of the aims and tasks of the restructuring in Bulgaria and in the Soviet Union.

In the conditions of restructuring the BCP and the Bulgarian state will continue to implement unflinchingly the course of fraternal interaction with the Soviet Union. In these conditions our friendship and the cooperation are entering into a new stage, said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

In conclusion he assured the figures of the Movement for Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship that the Politburo and the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP support completely their will to work for the further strengthening of the Bulgaro-Soviet friendship on the level of the qualitatively new tasks.

Zhivkov Speaks to Soviet Group

AU3105175188 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 May 88 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at a meeting held by the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee with the newly elected All-National Committee of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship held on 28 May 1988 at the Sofia Boyana Residence]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed guests, the occasion on which we have gathered today is well known. The work of the Sixth National Conference of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement has just ended. It was widely covered by the mass media and followed with great interest by our public, and by all Bulgarian people. I would like, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, to congratulate you on the successful conclusion of your conference, and to wish you and, through you, the thousands of champions of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship throughout the country, the newly elected all-National Committee, and its chairman, Nacho Papazov, further successes in this lofty field of work. (stormy applause)

Comrades, in our recent and distant past, there have been brilliant examples of phenomena and events which are unique in the true sense of the word. The friendship between two Slavonic peoples, which developed in the recent past as the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, highly valued by all of us, is such a unique event in our history.

Whenever we mention this friendship today, we are justified in stating that it goes back to many centuries ago. Yes, its vital strength and lasting presence in our national life and in our hearts are deeply rooted throughout the centuries.

Can we deny that we are linked together by the great cause of Cyril and Methodius.?

Can we deny that our national liberation was the result of a glorious, selfless sacrifice?

Can we deny that the 9 September 1944 victory was accomplished with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army?

A friendship that is based on such events of history is a truly centuries-old friendship! (prolonged applause)

Whenever we mention this friendship, we are no less justified in saying that it will last throughout the centuries. Our two countries and peoples are striving for a future which we are building under the leadership of the principles and ideals of socialism and communism.

This means that Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is not only an inspired slogan. It is integrated into the people's everyday lives, in their memories. Under these circumstances, is it surprising that Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and the movement of this friendship were not established in bureaucratic institutions, but have emerged and will further develop as a natural, spontaneous manifestation of the people's own-initiative? This activity is so natural and spontaneous, that the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement could jokingly be called an uncontrollable movement. (animation)

If you who have been elected to the leadership of this movement decide to control it, you will be mistaken.

This, actually, is the basic strength of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. (very prolonged applause).

To develop and enrich this friendship, to transmit it from one generation to the other in its immaculate and indestructible form—this is a requirement that we will also continue to implement in the future.

This is precisely why we should assess our deeds and projects according to the criteria of the present day, and evaluate them in accordance with the criteria of the future.

We could describe Bulgarian-Soviet friendship from many points of view today, because this friendship applies to the political and economic, as well as to the ideological spheres. It is a manifestation of our way of life, as well.

Nevertheless, the restructuring of socialist society in our two countries is the integrating factor of all these points of view regarding the present and future of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

The historic decisions and postulates of the 1985 April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the 27th CPSU Congress are increasingly and irrevocably promoting the innovation of Soviet society.

For the last 3 years we, the Bulgarian Communists, and our people have been observing the revolutionary changes occurring in Lenin's great country. The new political line of the CPSU is being implemented in the economic sector, in the social sphere, in intellectual life, in the democratization of the political system. The role of the individual and of socialist humanitarianism is greatly enhanced.

As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stresses, the ideological source of restructuring in the USSR stems from the cause of the October Revolution, from the Leninist ideal of socialism. The recently published Theses of the CPSU Central Committee for the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference are a brilliant confirmation of this statement.

We are under the vivid impression of this important document reflecting the theory and political strategy of restructuring. There is no doubt that the forthcoming conference of the Soviet Communists will consolidate and further develop the party policy for the accelerated socioeconomic development of Soviet society, for raising socialism to a qualitatively new level, for revealing its creative power.

People in the world today are increasingly becoming aware of the fact that the things happening in the Soviet Union are opening new horizons to mankind. The transforming power of new political thinking as a theory and practice of building civilized international relations is becoming increasingly evident.

As a party and people, we wholeheartedly welcome the restructuring process in the Soviet Union and are rejoicing at each of its achievements. (stormy applause)

Comrades, in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions and virtues of the BCP, relying on the achievements we have accomplished since the victory of socialist revolution, and especially since the 1956 April Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, we have developed and implemented the July Plenum concept on restructuring and further building socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

It is our goal to achieve a qualitatively new stage of socialism in Bulgaria, to accomplish revolutionary changes in all spheres of social life on the principle of self-management.

We have carried out considerable work in connection with restructuring the mechanism and organizational structures of the economy. We have implemented important changes in the country's territorial organization. We have adopted measures in the social policy sector. We are now engaged in totally restructuring the intellectual sphere.

Engaging on this path, we are assessing the basic coincidence between the goals and trends of restructuring in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The experience of restructuring in the Soviet Union, and the ideas developed since the 27th CPS Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums that followed it are of particular importance for us.

Under the conditions of restructuring, our party and state will continue unrelentingly to follow the trend of fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union. Under these circumstances, our friendship and cooperation are entering a new stage of development. (prolonged applause)

We are talking about a comprehensive enrichment of the substance of our relations with the Soviet Union, about introducing qualitatively new forms of cooperation, which makes it possible for millions of people to engage in the cause of this friendship and to implement it through specific and historically important deeds. This process is already expanding and increasingly involving all spheres of life in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Prerequisites are being created, a favorable atmosphere, and favorable opportunities are being provided, so that this process may become more dynamic and more effective.

I am talking about overall economic cooperation and drawing together, a field in which important new steps are being adopted.

I am talking about scientific-technical cooperation, cooperation in the scientific, cultural, education, and other sectors.

All this produces new incentives for the expansion and intensification of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

We can say that the Bulgarian-Soviet movement is developing in a new social atmosphere today.

In the course of restructuring we are building a viable and efficient civil power, the core of which consists of the people's self-management. This power will mature and produce results wherever people live and work, and in the territorial communities, above all.

As is known, exceptional rights are now granted to self-managing social communities, enabling them to solve the problems society's economic, social, and intellectual development. These will be communities of a new type, engaged in many-sided activities and enjoying varied opportunities for communications among people and for the individual performance of all citizens.

In the past, we worked mostly according to the principle that the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement should develop in close cooperation with social organizations. This also applies to the future, however, the main, innovative element of this development will be determined by the requirement that the movement should expand on the territories of self-managing communities. This is where the most profound roots of the movement exist and this is where it will find the best opportunities for further development.

Comrades, I would like to assure you that the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat entirely support your striving to work for the further consolidation of Bulgarian-Soviet fraternal relations at the level of the qualitatively new tasks we have set ourselves. (prolonged applause)

You are assisted in your noble efforts by the broadest strata of our society, by the entire Bulgarian people.

I wish you successful work. (stormy and very prolonged applause)

Zhivkov Receives Soviet Tupolev

AU2805180988 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] In the Boyana Residence in Sofia today, Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Academician Aleksey Tupolev, leader of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the central leadership of the Society for Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship. The visitor had taken part in the Sixth National Conference of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Academician Aleksey Tupolev had a cordial talk, in which they stressed the prospects for further developing and consolidating Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

The Bulgarian leader highly praised the work of the conference and laid stress on the tasks that the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement has to resolve in order to elevate its activity to a new level.

Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and chairman of the Central Control-Auditing Commission of the BCP, took part in the meeting.

Papazov Elected Chairman

AU2805133588 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] The Sixth National Conference of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement ended in Sofia this morning. The session was attended by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Tanchev, and Georgi Yordanov, as well as by Viktor Sharapov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

After the delegates had completed their speeches on the accountability report, the chairmen of the mandate commission and the commission on resolutions delivered reports.

The conference sent telegrams to the BCP Central Committee, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

The conference unanimously elected the members of the Nationwide Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and its chairman, deputy chairmen, and Executive Bureau. Nacho Papazov was unanimously elected chairman of the Nationwide Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

USSR Delegation Departs

AU3105195788 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] The delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Society, led by Academician Aleksey Tupolev, chairman of the society, departed from Bulgaria on 31 May. The delegation took part in the Sixth National Conference of the Movement on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

At Sofia airport the delegation was cordially seen off by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission. Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

Zhivkov Congratulates OAU on 25th Anniversary

AU2705134788 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 May 88 p 1

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the 24th conference of state and government leaders from OAU member countries, "read" on 25 May in Addis Ababa]

[Text] On behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on my own behalf, I would like to convey most sincere greetings to the participants in the 24th conference of state and government leaders from OAU member countries.

I take advantage of this pleasant occasion on which you have gathered here, in Addis Ababa, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the organization, and to express our great respect and traditional friendly feelings toward the African countries and peoples. With its remarkable activities throughout the last 25 years your organization has become a symbol of the African peoples' aspirations for unity of action in their struggle for national and economic independence, against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

I would like to stress with particular gratification that the friendship and cooperation that characterize relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the African countries continue to develop and further expand. Our interests on crucial problems facing mankind today coincide. These problems are: the elimination of the threat of nuclear disaster, a halt to the arms race, and making the process of real disarmament and of establishing a peaceful world, free of nuclear weapons and violence, irreversible. It is encouraging that, both in Africa and in the Balkans, the initiatives of transforming these areas into nuclear-free zones are gathering momentum and gaining support.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria firmly and consistently supports the legitimate claims of the African countries to halt the constant aggressive actions of the Pretoria regime against the frontline states and to eliminate the disgraceful system of racism and apartheid, as well as to grant independence to Namibia in accordance with the respective resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the OAU. Our active solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, as well as with their vanguard organizations—the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] and the African National Congress [ANC]—which are struggling for national and social independence and for the establishment of a free, nonracial, and democratic state in southern Africa, is irreversible.

We share the conviction that colonialism and neocolonialism are the original causes of the difficult socioeconomic problems facing the African countries, which they have to cope with and the solution of which would be likely to create a new, international, economic order, and to achieve the economic security of all states.

We express our conviction that the OAU will continue to rally the efforts of the African countries in order to accelerate their development, for the just settlement of existing conflict situations on your continent and will make its contribution to the construction of an overall system of international peace and security irreversible, in accordance with the needs of our mutually dependent and integral world.

I wish the participants in the most authoritative OAU forum successful and fruitful work in implementing the noble aspirations of the African peoples for social progress, for the consolidation of peace and security, understanding, and cooperation among all states of the world.

Zhivkov Greets Traore on Election

AU3005143388 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 May 88 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the National Assembly, has sent the following message to Moussa Traore, OAU chairman:

On behalf of the State Council, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and my own behalf please accept most cordial greetings on your election as OAU chairman, in the year of the organization's 25th anniversary.

I express my confidence that under your leadership the organization will continue to make its contribution to strengthening the unity of the independent African countries in their struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, for solving Africa's pressing socioeconomic problems, and protecting world peace and security.

I take this opportunity to wish you, Mr Chairman, good health and successes in your highly responsible activity, for the benefit of the African peoples and for strengthening international understanding and cooperation.

Filipov-Led Delegation Returns From Budapest

AU0206201388 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, which took part in the Budapest meeting of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the CEMA member countries on economic issues returned to Bulgaria on 2 June.

Filipov, Parliamentary Delegation Depart for FRG
AU0506184988 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly Socioeconomic Development Commission led by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the commission, departed on 5 June for the FRG, where it will pay a visit at the invitation of the Bundestag Economic Commission.

Mladenov Toast at Iceland Dinner
AU0306132988 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jun 88 p 5

[Report on toast speech given by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, at the 31 May dinner given in his honor in Reykjavik by Steingrimur Hermannsonn, Iceland's minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] In his toast Petur Mladenov stressed that diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Iceland have a history of 25 years. While this is not a very long period, it still offers material for drawing a balance of what has been achieved and outlining the future prospects.

We think, Petur Mladenov said, that Bulgarian-Icelandic relations are developing positively. A good basis has been created on which, with joint efforts, we can base the future development of our contacts. The fact that we belong to different social systems and military-political organizations must not be an obstacle on the way to developing relations between two nations, which have a dynamic and heroic history, and which are known for their striving toward freedom and independence and their diligence. I am convinced that both countries want to expand the positive cooperation between state organs, political parties, and public organizations, which has asserted itself, the Bulgarian foreign ministers said.

Good prospects also exist in the economic area. Our delegation has specific proposals and we are always ready to discuss ways of developing mutually beneficial trade and stimulating other forms of economic cooperation. We think that restructuring, which has developed in our country in all areas, offers new and untapped possibilities of cooperation between the two countries, Petur Mladenov said.

Speaking of the international situation, the Bulgarian foreign minister noted that the exceptionally dynamic processes which can be observed in the world today give rise to optimism. However, the positive tendencies in East-West relations, which became possible because of the new political thinking, must acquire a lasting and irrevocable character, something which is necessary for maintaining active cooperation among all states.

I believe that you will agree with me, Petur Mladenov said, that preventing the nuclear war and developing the process of nuclear disarmament are key issues of our time. The USSR-U.S. INF Treaty is a historical victory of good sense and the first real step toward a world without nuclear weapons and violence. We are following with great hopes the work related to preparing a treaty on reducing strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent, and expect that the Moscow summit will mark a new step in this direction.

Despite the fact that Bulgaria and Iceland are situated in two opposing parts of Europe, they belong to the common European home and its problems have a special meaning for them, the Bulgarian foreign minister pointed out. He expressed the hope that soon it will possible to sign a comprehensive balanced document at the Vienna meeting of the states participating in CSCE. The all-European process, which has proven its vitality, represent a good foundation for constructing a new and peaceful Europe, Petur Mladenov pointed out at the end of his toast.

Radoslav Radev on Glasnost in Journalism
AU0306113788 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 May 88 p 3

[Article by Radoslav Radev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO editor-in-chief: "Newspaper and Glasnost"]

[Text] A few years ago at an international journalists conference, a colleague, after describing the practice of excessive coordination with various state and public institutions, exclaimed:

"And God forbid that something should happen on a Friday afternoon! While we are running up and down the stairs, trying to clarify this and that, the work time has elapsed, and we will only be able to publish our report 2 days later."

We all laughed, but presumably everyone assessed the situation according to his experience.

Excessive coordination and refinement—this is one of the obstacles to glasnost today. Until recently this attitude was presumably more or less justified. Perhaps this was the result of buresucratic-command methods of work, the result of excessive centralization and unnecessary regulations. Today, however, in the process of fundamental restructuring and transition to self-management, we should change the situation in this respect as well. In addition to this, being long familiar with this problem, I must admit: In most cases we, the journalists and editorial boards, are the ones who strive by all means to coordinate things with someone else in any event, in order to be insured and to have guarantees.

Nevertheless, this state of affairs has its reasons. The reason is that, until recently, it was generally assumed that it is hardly necessary to report everything, that we should by no means be too hasty.... Thus, we reached a situation in which we used to report in detail about accidents in other continents, while in the case of similar events in our country we used to withhold the whole

truth for several days. This happened in the case of natural disasters, fires, and accidents. In reporting about such events we were often infinitely cautious and even vague. It is true that, unlike certain foreign media which are only after sensations, our primary obligation is to be objective and to provide only well-confirmed information on events. Nevertheless, for the sake of such a requirement, do we not sometimes commit the absurdity of postponing information on an event in our country for hours and days, thus creating opportunities for all kinds of rumors and inventions, and allowing foreign news agencies to be the first source of information, after which we assume the role of those trying to catch up with events and making all efforts to convince everyone that we have the correct information? However, time has elapsed, people already consider us as lagging behind, and our version can no longer successfully replace the incorrect interpretation.

All this is based on the fear of committing a mistake, of reporting something that has not been thoroughly confirmed, or something that is not fit for publication. Why are we afraid? Is it not possible to publish a short news item in form of a flash, as soon as possible, and later add all the details? Thank God, we already almost immediately report earthquakes as natural disasters, but is it the same in the case of major industrial and traffic accidents, and crimes? However, once you have lost time, once you are lagging behind others, you realize that you have missed a great deal.

Naturally, I am neither in favor of misinformation, nor in favor of inventing. I am in favor of joint cooperation between editorial boards and respective state and public institutions, so that we may overcome everything that is unnecessary in connection with coordination. Naturally, it is undeniable that excessive zeal also exists in this respect.

Journalists today are restricted in their work by the existence of a decree which bans any publication about a trial before the case has been dealt with and a verdict or sentence has come into effect. The intention is noble: It is aimed at avoiding any damage to the process of searching for the truth and having any influence on the organs dispensing justice. Nevertheless, an objective briefing of the public should not be regarded as influence. With joint efforts, could we not find new solutions in this sphere? In addition to this, no one can cast doubt upon the constitutional right of man to be presumed innocent until proven guilty! The question is that we should be able to extract the optimal moral and educational lessons from especially striking and drastic crimes and antisocial acts of behavior.

It is a well-known fact and the party has clearly stated it: No one, neither a personality, nor an organization or institution should be exempt from the control of society. The public must assume control over everything, and everyone—all this should accomplished in an atmosphere of openness and publicity. Glasnost is the main weapon of this control and the newspapers, television, and radio should strive for glasnost.

This is true in theory, but by no means does it apply to practice. It is hardly a secret that, because of their specific character, because of a lasting, inviolable tradition, and because of their closed character certain institutions remain inaccessible to journalism, their activity does not apply to publication. But how should we expand democracy, if we do not publish what happens in the army, or the militia, for example? To speak about the problems, achievements, and difficulties of these institutions, to reveal how restructuring is accomplished within them? Is it interesting and is it necessary to do so? Obviously, it is. However, the first reproach applies to ourselves, because we ourselves have adopted the stereotype approach, that it is better not to pry into their affairs. My own experience, however, tells me that if we show enough enterprising spirit and perseverance, positive solutions are possible in such cases. In our time, the processes of democratization and broad glasnost apply to everyone, and the prejudices accumulated throughout many decades should finally be overcome. Naturally, our initiative is important and necessary, but it is evident that the respective side must walk its share of the road.

I mentioned two institutions, but what I said also applies to some associations and trusts. It would be more precise to say that it applies to the majority of organs and institutions. In recent years, after even the preparations for space flights have ceased to be secret, it is obvious that essential, new steps are necessary in connection with expanding the dimensions of glasnost.

For our part, a fundamental requirement is to be conscientious and accurate, to base ourselves on correct principles in criticism. However, it is necessary to wish our partners to show understanding for justified critical remarks and to get rid of all unkind attitudes toward criticism, not to consider even the slightest remark as a slight against the "the dignity of their rank", as an offense against their person and their institution. This is, because, in order to reach a situation in which there really will be no persons, institutions, or departments that are exempt from public control, exempt from criticism, we must learn a great deal of tolerance and patience, we must be able to regard criticism, not as a means of offending and humiliating others, but as an expression of the wish to eliminate weakness, shortcomings, and outrageous acts through common efforts. Our purpose is to eliminate precisely such shortcomings, weaknesses, and outrageous acts, and not to eliminate people. In addition to this, we, the journalists, should by no means offend people and should not undermine the dignity of those we criticize, but those who are being criticized should not try by all means to reject even the most well-founded article and, instead of sorting the issue out with the editorial board, begin to send complaints "to higher authorities."

I am writing these lines, I am recalling certain cases, and I ask myself:

Actually, in appealing to those who are being criticized to react in this manner, should we not ask whether we, in our editorial board, are acting accordingly? Do we accept the fact that we make mistakes as well? What is our stand and what should it be when an incorrect publication with errors appears? The newspaper, television, and radio—are they really the legislators of truth of the highest authority? Is their glasnost the absolute glasnost? Do they have the last word?

Further Reportage on 'Sumava 88' Exercise

AU0706170888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jun 88 p 1

[CTK report: 'Sumava 88' Exercise Ready"]

[Text] Prague—The Federal Ministry of National Defense reports that the planned "Sumava 88" exercise of the land forces of the Czechoslovak People's Army will be held in the area of Strakonice, Ceske Budejovice, Vyssi Brod, and Zelezna Ruda between 6 and 10 June 1988. Major General Frantisek Podesva, deputy commander of the Western Military District, will be in charge of the exercise. The purpose of the exercise is to perfect the field training of troops. Troops totaling 17,459 men will take part in the exercise.

In accordance with the document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, the exercise has been announced to all states-participants in the CSCE. At the same time, observers from all CSCE states have been invited to the exercise.

CSCE Observers Watch Exercise

LD0706141588 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] The exercise "Sumava 88" in which two motor-rifle divisions of the Czechoslovak People's Army are taking part, is continuing in southern Bohemia for the 2d day. The number of troops exercising exceeded the figure of 17,000 this morning. Since 0900 36 observers from 19 countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have been observing military activity in line with the Stockholm Document.

Further Report

LD0706222088 Prague CTK in English 1808 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Prague May 7 (CTK)—The "Sumava 88" exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army continued the second day today, again watched by observers from 19 countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Foreign observers have been present at several military exercises in Czechoslovakia, but the first time today they had helicopters at their disposal. During a 30-minute flight, they had an opportunity to watch and photograph the deployment of units and military facilities from an altitude of some 300 metres.

They also spoke to soldiers—Brigadier General Josef Klamminger from Austria asked the commander of an armoured unit when they came to the area and whether he was satisfied with the unit's work. "We came to the area on Monday afternoon, masked our armoured transporter and now we are doing daily maintenance. The soldiers are fulfilling all tasks in time and responsibly."

Major General Erwin Leland from the United States asked the commander of a tank how long he has been serving in the army, how long he has been in command of the tank crew and what training he had received for the job. All answers were precise.

The observers appreciated the opportunity to speak to the men and their commanders.

The exercises continue tomorrow.

Dissidents Receive Threats to Their Lives

AU0806085888 Vienna KURIER in German 8 Jun 88 p 3

[Text]—After the CSSR dissident Pavel Wonka died in prison under mysterious circumstances, two more dissidents now seem to be in danger. "Charter 77" activists Stanislav Devaty and Jan Urban are at present constantly being harrassed and interrogated and have received telephone threats to their lives.

High Price of Slusovice Computers Criticized

AU0706143588 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jun 88 p 4

[Michal Kimlik article: "Whom Does the Shortage of Personal Computers on Our Market Suit?; Electronics in the Merry-Go-Round of Price Speculations"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] An equivalent of the IBM PC AT computer usually costs about Kcs100,000 and one has to add another Kcs50,000 in foreign currency. The united agricultural cooperative Agrokombinat of Slusovice asks much more for its TNS AT computer. Anyone wanting to buy a computer assembled in Slusovice has to have Kcs260,000 plus Kcs100,000 in foreign currency! For the foreign currency alone that is asked by Slusovice one can buy two equivalent products from the IBM company (and you will still have something left in your purse), with all the guarantees this computer giant gives. Despite that, a standpoint from the Federal Price Office on how the price for the Slusovice computer has come into being would certainly be interesting. Is it really the case that the only decisive fact is that the prices of factories are approved by the price office, and those of cooperatives by the appropriate regional national committee, which can be "more benevolent"? In that case one also has to pay more for a product with which one has not exactly had the best experience concerning quality, reliability, and with some types also service and the technical standard. Tens of thousands of computers are to be manufactured within the framework of the Mikroelektronika scientific-production association, in the which the Agrokombinat of Slusovice has the dominant position. With such prices, it is no wonder that the "performance" of the staff of the united agricultural cooperative Agrokombinat of Slusovice costs Kcs400 an hour....

Assembling a computer from sets and testing it is not a complicated job. Numerous foreign firms, and later also organizations in our country, have also found that out. [passage omitted]

New Hussite Church Bishop Elected

AU0206125788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 88 p 7

[Text] Plzen (CTK)—An diocesan electoral gathering of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church, which was held in Plzen on Saturday [28 May], elected Milan Semilsky, until now a leading secretary of the diocese, as the new bishop.

The new bishop was ordained on Sunday [29 May]. The solemn induction into the function was performed by Dr Miroslav Novak, patriarch of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church, together with the corps of bishops.

CPCZ Presidium Statement on Jakes Asia Trip

AU0706144288 Prage RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jun 88 p 1

["The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on Comrade M. Jakes' Visit to the PRC, the DPRK, and the Mongolian People's Republic"]

[Text] Prague—The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has discussed the course and results of the official friendly visit by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, to the PRC, the DPRK, and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] between 23 and 31 May this year. It highly valued the results of the talks, the unanimity or closeness of views on all discussed issues, and noted that they constitute a significant step toward the deepening of relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and states.

When discussing the report on the visit to the PRC, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium noted that the two sides are currently resolving similar problems, connected with the reform of the economic mechanism and democratization of social life in their countries. It stressed the importance of deeper mutual knowledge and exchange of experience from the work of the party in controlling the present social processes in the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ and the 13th CPC Congresses.

In accordance with the results of the talks, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium favored further developing economic cooperation between the two countries, seeking new forms of relations, developing cooperation and specialization, establishing direct relations, and setting up joint ventures on the basis of the agreement between the governments of the CSSR and the PRC on the Fundamental Directions of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, signed during the visit. It expressed support for the plan to create favorable conditions for the development of cooperation in ideology, science, culture, and other spheres.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium expressed satisfaction with the current development of Czechoslovak-Korean relations, which have been developing in recent years on the basis of agreements arrived at during the visit by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and DPRK president, to the CSSR in June 1984. It stressed the importance of deepening cooperation and exchanging experience between the CPCZ and the WPK, as well as the requirement to activate the work of the Czechoslovak-Korean intergovernmental consultative committee for economy, science, and technology in the interest of the further development of cooperation in those spheres, including making use of new forms.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium noted that the situation on the Korean peninsula, especially the state of permanent tension between its northern and southern parts, does not correspond to the trends of the current developments in international affairs, and expressed the full support for the constructive DPRK proposals aimed at political dialogue, relaxation of tension, and the country's unification.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium appreciated the fact that in the past period there has been a further upsurge in relations with the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and the MPR, and that mutual cooperation has been acquiring a more planned and more comprehensive character. It noted with satisfaction that a broad range of issues was discussed, issues connected with the further strengthening of economic integration and of the international socialist labor division in the interest of a closer interconnection of the two national economies.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium underscored the efforts made by the MPRP and the MPR in the interest of ensuring peace and security in Asia, and above all its proposals to create a mechanism which would exclude the use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific region.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium instructed the central party and state bodies to work the conclusions from the talks and deliberations into specific procedures for the appropriate institutions, and ensure that they are implemented.

PRC People's Congress Delegation Pays Visit

Welcomed by Stepan

LD3005133688 Prague CTK in English 1304 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Prague May 30 (CTK)—A delegation of China's National People's Congress Foreign Relations Committee, led by deputy chairman Yao Guang, arrived here today for a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia.

The Chinese guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Chairman of the House of the People Foreign Relations Committee Miroslav Stepan, deputy chairman of the House of Nations and chairman of its Foreign Relations Committee Vaclav Stafek and other officials.

The visit takes place in the framework of development of all-round relations between the two countries, for which an impetus was given by last week's visit of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes to China and his talks with the highest Chinese representatives.

The visit of the Chinese parliamentary delegation will give an opportunity for strengthening working contacts of the two parliaments as well as for broad exchange of views on the basic questions of the international situation.

Received by Indra

LD0106171088 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 1 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra received here Wednesday a visiting delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress Foreign Relations Committee, led by its vice-chairman Yao Guang.

The Czechoslovak representative said that the Czechoslovak Communists, the National Front and all Czechoslovak people are satisfied with the present development of bilateral relations. He also stressed that Czechoslovakia and China have identical or very close views on the main international political issues, and at international forums they often stand side by side in the interests of peace and socialism. He pointed to the significance of the current Moscow summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, and thanked for positive response to the Czechoslovak proposal for creating a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states.

Yao Guang appreciated the results of the talks with Czechoslovak partners, and added that the two sides agreed to enrich the present economic cooperation with new forms, especially direct relations.

Delegation Head Interviewed

LD0306160288 Prague CTK in English 1224 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June (CTK)—Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Yao Guang expressed satisfaction with the constructive and effective character of all talks with Czechoslovak partners, in an interview for CTK here today shortly before his departure from Czechoslovakia.

Yao Guang said that China welcomes the Moscow summit as a contribution to detente and voiced the hope that the Soviet Union and the United States will reach further progress in the process of disarmament. China will support all achieved agreements provided they are not signed to the detriment of third countries.

Yao Guang voiced the conviction that the world goes along the path leading to peace. China wishes a lasting peaceful international atmosphere to be created in which advantages of socialism would be fully realized and China could fully concentrate on the construction of the country.

As regards the question of development China stands on the side of developing countries and strives for the removal of trade protectionism of advanced states and increasing debts, Yao Guang stressed.

In conclusion he pointed out that despite the positive development there are many destabilizing elements in the international situation, including regional conflicts. He voiced the hope they would be gradually removed.

The delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress ended its official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague.

The Chinese guests were seen off at the Ruzyne Airport by member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretariat and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of the People Miroslav Stepan, Deputy Chairman of the House of Nations and Chairman of its Foreign Relations Committee Vaclav Stafek and other officials.

Further on PRC Metallurgy Minister Visit

Received by Strougal

LD0706114888 Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 7 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Tuesday Chinese Minister of Metallurgical Industry Qi Yuanjing.

They exchanged information on the implementation of economic reforms in both countries. Lubomir Strougal spoke about problems ensuing from the introduction of new economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia on all levels of management. He stressed the political consequences of these efforts and the necessity of pushing through the changes as soon as possible. The Czechoslovak premier appreciated the experience of other socialist states, including China, though Czechoslovakia proceeds from its own conditions and experience.

The two representatives pointed to traditional friendship between the two countries, to prospects of bilateral cooperation, discussed also during the recent visit of

Czechoslovak Communist Party leader Milos Jakes to China and confirmed by the signing of a Czechoslovak-Chinese agreement on long-term economic and scientific technological cooperation.

The Chinese minister appreciated the level of Czechoslovak metallurgy and engineering and expressed wish to expand contacts in this sphere which would help increase the current volume of the two-way exchange of goods.

Cooperation Prospects Discussed

LD0706144488 Prague CTK in English 1410 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 7 (CTK)—"The possibilities of the development of Sino-Czechoslovak cooperation in metallurgy are really wide", Chinese Minister of Metallurgical Industry Qi Yuanjing told CTK today at the close of his visit to Czechoslovakia.

He said that the two countries should regularly exchange experience in the modernization of the metallurgical industry and increase their goods exchange. "The start of the work of the Sino-Czechoslovak Permanent Commission for Metallurgy is a very positive fact in this context", the minister said.

During his visit at the invitation of Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy, Engineering and Electrical Engineering Ladislav Gerle, the Chinese representative held talks with Czechoslovak partners on a number of issues of Sino-Czechoslovak scientific and technological, industrial and trade cooperation on the metallurgical industry. He also discussed Czechoslovak deliveries for the construction and modernization of metallurgical works in China.

Qi Yuanjing stressed that experiences in the development of Czechoslovak metallurgy are interesting for the development and modernization of this industry in China.

Protocol Signed

LD0706154188 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 7 (CTK)—Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Frantisek Hanus received here today Chinese Minister of Metallurgical Industry Qi Yuanjing, currently on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

In a cordial friendly discussion, the two representatives dealt with the further development of cooperation in metallurgical industry.

Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy, Engineering and Electrical Engineering Ladislav Gerle and Chinese Minister of Metallurgical Industry Qi Yuanjing signed here today a final protocol on the results of the discussions during the visit of the Chinese delegation to Czechoslovakia.

During their eight-day visit to Czechoslovakia, the Chinese guests visited several enterprises to get acquainted with Czechoslovakia's metallurgical industry and discussed possibilities of a further development of the scientific, technological, industrial and trade cooperation in the sphere of metallurgy. A permanent Czechoslovak-Chinese working group for metallurgy was set up during the visit.

The Chinese delegation left here for Budapest this afternoon.

Bratislava PRAVDA on CEMA-EEC Cooperation

AU3105114588 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 May 88 p 7

[Jozef Janto article in the "Word on Events" column: "Contribution to the Construction of the European Home"]

[Text] A declaration on the establishment of official relations between CEMA and the EEC will be initialed at the beginning of next month in Moscow. This was announced in Brussels—the EEC's headquarters—last week, where experts held talks on cooperation between these two integrated economic associations of 22 countries from East and West (10 within the framework of CEMA, 12 within the framework of the EEC).

The talks on the establishment of relations between CEMA and the EEC have lasted a fairly long time. However, only since 1985 have these talks become more flexible, thanks to the constructive approach of the socialist countries, with the result that only a few contentious issues had to be resolved. One of them, for example, was the problem connected with the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin: The EEC insisted that the so-called territorial provision concerning that city be included in the text of the declaration. West Berlin, although it has economic relations with the EEC, has never belonged to that community, in the same way that it was not and is not part of the FRG, which is one of the community's member countries.

However, the contentious issues were resolved, the declaration is ready for signing, and now the important thing will be to begin formally solving more complex matters which no document can resolve, no matter how carefully worked out it might be. What is involved is not only the expansion of trade, but also economic and scientific-technical relations between the two integrated associations. A glance at trade will reveal that it is not satisfactory. The CEMA member countries account for 7.6 percent of the EEC's imports and only 6 percent of its

exports. The cause of this state of affairs is not clear-cut, but the system of restricting some types of goods from the West to the socialist countries (the list of so-called forbidden products—the COCOM of the North Atlantic pact) plays a considerable role here. This system, in essence, has been forced upon West European countries by the United States, which in this way is trying to weaken the positions of its European partners on world markets.

However, the conviction that economic relations between the two groupings will become intensified after the [signing of the] agreement on the establishment of relations between CEMA and the EEC is realistic. At present, namely, talks are also under way between the EEC and some (individual) CEMA member countries, on a bilateral basis. By doing this, the CEMA member countries have come to meet the demands of the EEC halfway, which refused to recognize CEMA jurisdiction in foreign relations. Such talks are under way between CEMA on the one hand, and Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and such like, on the other hand. For example, the talks between the CSSR and the EEC concern the intensification of economic and trade cooperation, and the increasing of Czechoslovakia's exports to the EEC markets. The development of cooperation in road, railroad, and river transportation, in environmental protection, and in power engineering is also envisaged. According to the community's headquarters in Brussels, an agreement on trade in industrial products is expected shortly.

The agreement between CEMA and the EEC is, without doubt, also a result of the favorable political atmosphere in Europe and in the world, to which the USSR has made a considerable contribution through its efforts to push through new thinking in the relations between states and groups of states. Even though the importance of the agreement cannot be grounds for some sort of euphoria, nevertheless, to a certain extent it will contribute to the construction of the "common European home," free from, above all, nuclear, chemical, and a great quantity of conventional weapons. But development is always dialectical, one phenomenon is conditional on another, and in relations between CEMA and the EEC too we must still overcome many obstacles in order for the two groupings to cooperate more efficiently, for example in the scientific-technical sphere, whose broad scope will be revealed by the upcoming third millenium. Both sides have created real foundations for this: On the CEMA side it is the comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress, on the EEC side the almost identical Eureka program.

Potac Receives Hungarian Finance Minister

LD3105124688 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, federal vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received in Prague today Miklos Villanyi, finance minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is on a working visit in Czechoslovakia. The two officials examined some topical issues concerning mutual economic cooperation.

Obzina Meets Andreotti in Rome

LD3105222388 Prague CTK in English 1924 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Rome May 31 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the state commission for scientific and technical development and investments Jaromir Obzina held talks here today with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti on international topics and bilateral relations.

Jaromir Obzina is currently in Italy on a working visit.

The Italian foreign minister appreciated the political significance of the Czechoslovak initiative aimed at creating a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations along the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states. He also praised the agreement between the CMEA and EEC which is to be initialled these days in Moscow.

The two representatives agreed that bilateral relations between their countries are very good. In this connection Giulio Andreotti appreciated the expanding cooperation between Czechoslovak and Italian states as well as private enterprises.

On the same day Jaromir Obzina met with president of the Efim Company Rolando Valiani to agree on basic conditions of cooperation between the State Commission for Scientific and Technical Development and Investments and the Italian firm.

Lenart Meets Austrian Economic Officials

LD3105225288 Prague CTK in English 1606 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Prague May 31 (CTK)—Economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria and the possibilities of their development in other fields were discussed here today by Czechoslovak and Austrian representatives.

Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, discussed these contacts with a delegation of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber led by its President Rudolf Sallinger.

Bilak Receives U.S. Envoy

LD3005231688 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Julian Niemczyk, U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia, at

his request. They evaluated a wide spectrum of relations between the Czechoslovak SR and the United States of America and possibilities for further developing them.

Jakes Greets Finnish Communists on Election

AU0606125588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 88 p 7

["(Z)"-signed report in the "Receptions, Sessions, Telegrams, Letters" column]

[Text] Prague—Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, sent a congratulatory telegram to Jarmo Wahlstrom on the latter's election to chairman of the Finnish Communist Party (SKP), and to Helja-Marja Tammisola on the latter's election to SKP secretary general.

Leaders Thank GDR Counterparts for Greetings

AU0306135688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 88 p 2

[ND report: "Thanks for Greetings on Liberation Anniversary"]

[Text] East Berlin—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Gustav Husak, CSSR president; and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government, have sent the following message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, and the entire people of the CSSR, and on our own behalf we thank you for the cordial congratulations and greetings on our National Day—the 43d anniversary of the CSSR's liberation from Hitlerite fascism by the glorious Red Army.

We highly appreciate your tribute to the successes achieved by the CSSR people under the leadership of the CPCZ in building the socialist society. The creative initiative of our country's working people in implementing the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress continue to be aimed at strengthening the unity and cohesion of the states of the entire socialist community and of all progressive and realistic forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente in the world.

We note with satisfaction that, in line with the stipulations agreed on during our latest talks, fraternal cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples is being further consolidated and strengthened. We are convinced that its constructive spirit will penetrate all fields of our relations in the interest of developing new, progressive forms of cooperation.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR much success in building your beautiful country; good health; and personal well-being.

Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee;

Gustav Husak, CSSR president;

Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government.

Leaders Public Appearances 24-30 May

AU0206151588 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech, Prague PRACE in Czech, and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 25 to 31 May report the following public appearances by CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Miklos Barity, Hungarian ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague on 24 May, to discuss Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation and relations between the two communist parties. (RUDE PRAVO 25 May p 1)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, co-chaired a session of the Slovak SR Government Presidium and the Secretariat of the Slovak Trade Union Council in Bratislava on 24 May. (RUDE PRAVO 25 May p 2)

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, chaired a session of the Presidium of the Czech National Council in Prague on 24 May; the session discussed, inter alia, a report on the economic performance of the Czech SR in the first quarter of the year. (RUDE PRAVO 25 May p 2)

Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented Jan Vesely, "head of a group of consultants" of the CPCZ Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, with the Order of Labor in Prague on 24 May, on the occasion of Vesely's 60th birthday. (RUDE PRAVO 25 May p 2)

Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior, presented the staff of the North Moravia Regional Administration of the National Security Corps with the Order of Labor in Ostrava on 24 May; the order was awarded in recognition of the staff's "active share in the protection of the CSSR socialist system." (RUDE PRAVO 25 May p 2)

Frantisek Hanus, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a "working visit" to North Bohemia on 24 May. (RUDE PRAVO 25 May p 2)

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, was present when Gustav Husak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, received Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, Bangladesh foreign minister, in Prague on 24 May. (RUDE PRAVO 25 May 88 p 2)

Bohuslav Chnoupek also attended Gustav Husak's talks with Khristos Sartzetakis, president of the Hellenic Republic, in Prague on 25 May (RUDE PRAVO 26 May pp 1,2) and accompanied the Greek president on his visit to the national monument on Prague's Zizkov Hill the same day. (RUDE PRAVO 26 May p 2) A gala dinner given by Gustav Husak for the Greek president in Prague the same evening was attended, among others, by Lubomir Strougal; Vasil Bilak; Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Central Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee; Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Frantisek Hanus. (RUDE PRAVO 26 May p 2)

Jan Fojtik received the actress Jirina Svorcova in Prague on 25 May on the occasion of her "jubilee" and presented to her congratulatory letters from Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Gustav Husak. (RUDE PRAVO 26 May p 2)

Frantisek Pitra chaired a session of the CPCZ Central Committee's Agriculture and Food Commission in Prague on 25 May. (RUDE PRAVO 26 May p 5)

Ignac Janak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited the Bratislava Automobile Works and the building site of the Devinska Nova Ves housing estate in Bratislava on 25 May. (RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May p 5)

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, toured the historical sights of the towns of Sousse and Kairouan during his visit to Tunisia on 25 May. (RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May p 7)

Ignac Janak and Peter Colotka met with Khristos Sartzetakis, president of the Hellenic Republic, during his visit to Bratislava on 26 May. The Greek president was accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek. The same evening in Prague, Gustav Husak escorted the Greek president to the Smetana Theater where they watched a performance of Verdi's opera "A Masked Ball." (RUDE PRAVO 27 May pp 1, 2)

Miroslav Zavadil, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, met with Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Belgian Communist Party, in Brussels on 26 May. (PRAVDA 27 May p 7)

Vratislav Vajnar attended Gustav Husak's reception of Sa'id Salih Salim, PDRY minister of state security, in Prague on 27 May. (RUDE PRAVO 28 May p 1)

Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal met with Khristos Sartzetakis, president of the Hellenic Republic, in Prague on 28 May, the last day of the Greek president's visit to Czechoslovakia. The same day, Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal saw Sartzetakis off to Greece. (RUDE PRAVO 30 May pp 1,7)

Alois Indra visited Rabat (on 28 May) and Casablanca (on 29 May) and met with local officials during his visit to Morocco. (RUDE PRAVO 30 May p 1)

Miroslav Zavadil conferred with representatives of Luxembourg trade unions in Luxembourg on 27 May. (PRACE 30 May p 1)

Mikulas Beno, Frantisek Hanus, and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended a consultative meeting of regional party secretaries responsible for industry in Prague on 30 May. The session was chaired by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. (RUDE PRAVO 31 May p 5)

Leaders Public Appearances 31 May-6 June

AU0806134188 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 1 to 7 June report the following public appearances by CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for Budapest on 31 May, to attend a meeting there of secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of the CEMA states for economic questions. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee;

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for Bucharest on 31 May, to attend a meeting there of secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal communist and workers parties of the socialist countries on the development of agriculture and food industry. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary;

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Karel Hoffmann were among those who welcomed Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, at Ruzyne Airport upon his return from his trip to Far East on 31 May (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 88 p 1);

Frantisek Hanus, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, paid a visit to the Zbrojovka factory in Brno on 31 May, and afterward met with Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Committee;

Ignac Janak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, paid a visit to the Povazska Bystrica district on 31 May (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 88 p 7;

Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, received outstanding army athletes in Prague on 31 May;

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, received participants in a Bratislava track and field event, in Bratislava on 31 May (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 88 p 8);

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received PRC Ambassador Wang Xingda in Prague on 1 June;

Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ's Central Bohemian Regional Committee; Miroslav Zavadil, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; and Karel Hoffmann opened the ninth statewide Zenit-88 exhibition in Prague on 1 June (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 88 p 7);

Vasil Bilak and Jan Fojtik attended the final concert of the Prague spring music festival on 2 June (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jun 88 p 1);

Karel Hoffmann welcomed Jozef Lenart upon his return from Budapest at Ruzyne Airport on 2 June (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jun 88 p 3);

Mikulas Beno attended the opening of an exhibition of Cuban medical equipment in Prague on 2 June (Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jun 88 p 7);

Peter Colotka and Ignac Janak received Wang Xingda, the new PPC ambassador to the CSSR, in connection with his taking up his post, in Bratislava on 6 June;

Vasil Bilak was present when Milos Jakes received Valentin Nikoforov, "special plenipotentiary" of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in Prague on 6 June (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jun 88 p 1);

Frantisek Hanus visited the Zenit-88 exhibition in Prague on 6 June (Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jun 88 p 7).

Axen Talks With CDU Bundestag Member

LD0406063888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN)—Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, received Prof Dr Kurt Biedenkopf, member of the CDU Federal Executive and CDU Bundestag member, for talks today. The two politicians agreed that following the generally positive course of the fourth summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, and especially following the enactment of the INF Treaty, it is now important to briskly continue the efforts for nuclear, chemical, and conventional disarmament, and thus promote progress for the European continent.

Hermann Axen explained Erich Honecker's proposals for reduction and liquidation of tactical nuclear weapons, in conjunction with the need for a drastic reduction in conventional forces and weapons. The proposals of the GDR and the CSSR for creation of nuclear and chemical weapons-free zones in central Europe were currently acquiring even greater importance. The need for progress in nuclear disarmament will also be the concern of the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones to be held in Berlin.

Prof. Kurt Biedenkopf explained his views on the issues of security and disarmament. He stressed that the process of disarmament that had been started must not be interrupted but must be continued and made irreversible. He emphasized the importance of international scientific discussion of questions connected with creation of the joint European house. In explaining bilateral questions, participants stressed the fundamental significance of the communique agreed upon by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl during the official visit of the State Council chairman to the FRG in September 1987. A speedy realization of the provisions of the communique would serve the interests of European security and the fashioning of normal good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG.

Hans Schindler, deputy department director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, took part in the talk, which was held in a businesslike and open atmosphere.

Return of Art Objects Settled With FRG

AU0306122388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 88 p 6

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Monday [30 May] an agreement was reached through an exchange of notes between the GDR Foreign Ministry and the FRG Permanent Representation on the mutual return of museum and collection objects that were displaced during the war. The precious objects that will be returned to their places in the GDR include, among others, the collection of antiques and items from the academic coin collection of Greifswald University; a 15th-century rector's seal of Greifswald University; a medieval wood sculpture—the so-called 'Infant Jesus of Mecheln'—from the Schwerin State Museum; and gold and silver coins belonging to the Weimar art collection.

In addition, the Goerlitz Legal Code, a parchment manuscript from the 14th century, will be returned to the Goerlitz municipal art collection. The FRG will receive various museum objects from the GDR—furniture and faiences; ethnological collections; and valuable herbaries, including the Herbarium Hamburgense, comprising about 150,000 sheets of rare or extinct plants. Experts are continuing their discussions to clear up additional questions.

Honecker Receives New British Ambassador

LD0606141888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1254 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Nigel Broomfield, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to accept his letter of credence.

Ambassador Broomfield conveyed greetings from the British head of state, Queen Elizabeth II, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

In a subsequent talk, which took place in an open atmosphere, both partners affirmed the readiness of their states to further develop political dialogue and bilateral cooperation, for the benefit of both peoples. This would also contribute to the consolidation of international stability in the interest of peace.

They paid tribute to the ratification of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, and to the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow, which serves to continue the disarmament process. Improvements in Soviet-U.S. relations have a positive influence on relations between states of differing social orders, and on improving the international climate.

FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch Visits Stockholm

Talks With TU Head

AU0306150988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 88 p 2

[Jochen Preussler dispatch from Stockholm: "Expansion of Relations With Sweden's Trade Unions"]

[Excerpts] Stockholm—Talks between the FDGB delegation headed by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, and the delegation of the Swedish Trade Union Federation LO, headed by its chairman, Stig Malm, started in Stockholm on

Wednesday [1 June]. In a friendly and open-minded atmosphere, they discussed the representation of working people's interests by the trade unions, and further bilateral cooperation.

Stig Malm, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden, explained the economic and social development in his country and the resulting work of the Swedish Trade Union Federation and its branch trade unions. Harry Tisch reported on the FDGB's representation of interests in connection with the unity of economic and social policy in the GDR, and explained how the working people are implementing this unity in daily life as participants in shaping the socialist society.

Both sides spoke up in favor of further developing relations between the trade union organizations in Sweden and the GDR. The delegations held an exchange of views on the struggle to safeguard and preserve peace and welcomed the results of the Moscow summit. They expressed their hope that the path of disarmament and detente will be consistently continued. [passage omitted]

During the afternoon the FDGB chairman had a meeting with Sten-Ake Mork, trade union secretary of the Social Democratic Party. Subsequently, Harry Tisch had friendly talks with Lars Werner, chairman of the Left Party Communists of Sweden; Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Swedish Workers Party Communists; Bishop Lars Carlzon, president of the Sweden-GDR Friendship Society; and representatives of the Society's board of directors. The meetings were also attended by Erich Wetzl, GDR ambassador to Sweden.

Meets Foreign Minister

LD0406092988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Stockholm, 3 Jun (ADN)—Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was received on Friday by Sten Andersson, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Sweden. In a friendly talk, tribute was paid to the positive developments in Sweden-GDR relations, which have developed to mutual satisfaction, especially since the visit of former Prime Minister Olof Palme to the GDR, and of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, to Sweden. Both politicians expressed satisfaction that Sweden and the GDR have identical positions on the basic issues of peace and disarmament. In this connection, Sten Andersson referred to the role of the trade unions in the struggle for prevention of nuclear war. The two sides welcomed the results of the Moscow summit and stressed that all states, large and small, must make their contribution to disarmament and detente.

Harry Tisch explained the GDR's activities regarding arms control, particularly the forthcoming Berlin International Meeting for Nuclear-Free Zones, which will be attended by a representative of the Swedish Government. [passage omitted]

Krolikowski Receives Hungary Industry Minister

LD0606205388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN)—In the building of socialism each country must creatively master the problems that arise in accordance with its concrete conditions. This was stated by First Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and Hungarian Minister of Industry Frigyes Berecz, during a talk in Berlin today. They stressed the role of bilateral collaboration in science, technology, and production, with the aim of ever greater efficiency.

The politicians were in agreement in describing the Soviet-U.S. disarmament treaty as a significant initial success of the joint constructive and patient efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states to start the disarmament process. The GDR's initiative in convening the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones demonstrates that this path will continue to be followed rigorously.

Willi Stoph Talks With Macedonia's Gogovski

LD0306093088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN)—The Moscow summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan brought about encouraging results for a further improvement in the international situation. This was stated by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and by Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, during a conversation on Thursday in Berlin.

It is of particular importance that with the implementation of the historic treaty arrangements on the elimination of the Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles, nuclear disarmament has as of now been introduced. This process has to be continued now without hiatus and in an irreversible manner. Other essential disarmament steps also acquired decisive importance as a result of this, in particular the halving of strategic offensive weapons, the limitation of nuclear weapons tests, the worldwide ban on chemical weapons, and the inclusion of missiles of less than 500-kilometers range. At the same time, negotiations on radical conventional disarmament in Europe should be started up.

Willi Stoph and Gligorie Gogovski went on to discuss further chances for the development of bilateral relations. In this matter, contacts with the republics and regions of Yugoslavia occupied an important place.

Honecker Greets Anniversary of Russian Church

AU0706171388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—The greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Russia, were announced at a special service in the Moscow patriarch's cathedral on Friday [3 June]. In the presence of believers in the Soviet capital and foreign guests, Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, presented the greetings message to Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and of all of Russia. In the message, best greetings are extended to the believers of the Russian Orthodox Church on the occasion of the millennium.

At a reception in honor of the Christian Democratic Union delegation, Gerald Goetting also conveyed the cordial greetings and good wishes of the Christian Democratic Union to the patriarch. Today all forces of goodwill are called upon to advocate peace, security, and peaceful coexistence, regardless of their social or national affiliation, ideology, or religion, said Goetting. The CDU chairman also welcomed the results of the Moscow summit. Gerald Goetting and his hosts affirmed the joint activities of Orthodox Christians in the USSR and members of the Christian Democratic Union for a life of peace and justice.

PRC Army Group Visits, Decorates Memorial

LD0306221888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN)—A delegation from the Chinese People's National Liberation Army, led by Zhou Keyu, Central Committee member and deputy director of the Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, is currently in the GDR for a visit of several days. The delegation had been invited by GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler. Today the delegation laid a wreath at the memorial in Berlin for the victims of fascism and militarism, together with members of the song and dance ensemble of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who are currently touring in the GDR.

At a meeting afterwards at the Red Hall, Berlin's Mayor Erhard Krack cordially welcomed the delegation.

Cooperation With PRC Industry Discussed

LD0706094988 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Following several days of talks, the fourth meeting of the GDR-PRC joint economic commission ended today in Berlin. A press communique stated that the commission discussed trade for 1988 and for the coming years and concerned itself with further deepening relations in the next 5-year plan period. After the documents of the meeting were signed, Malte Splettstoesser met with the two commission chairmen, Guenther Wyschofsky and Qin Zhongda, who are ministers for chemical industry.

[Begin recording] [Splettstoesser] May I perhaps turn first of all to the host of this fourth meeting of the joint economic commission, Guenther Wyschofsky. You and your Chinese counterpart declared at the beginning of the meeting that it is your concern, starting with the good basis already reached in trade and economic relations between both countries, to consult and talk about new steps of cooperation at this meeting. You have signed the documents. Looking at it from that point, how did the meeting go? What are the results?

[Wyschofsky] We are very content. We have been able to establish that we work very constructively on both sides. The tasks set in the most diverse of economic areas during the visit by Comrade Erich Honecker to the PRC and by Comrade Zhao Ziyang to the GDR have been approached in a very constructive manner, very successfully and more and more effectively processed. Here we are talking about a very wide spectrum of industry, especially in engineering, with deliveries of equipment, high-quality machinery by our engineers with their long tradition, and also about the allocation of technologies and know-how by the Chinese comrades, including scientific-technical cooperation. We are also very glad that it is a good tradition that the permanent commission for science and technology works together with the economic commission, and I believe the scientific tasks are the decisive qualification for questions of production, cooperation, or trade in the coming years.

[Qin Zhongda in vernacular with superimposed German translation] We are of the opinion that these results are very satisfactory for both sides. When I consider that we are introducing great reforms in our country, that you are also continually perfecting your structures, and that this also concerns the use of new technology, I conclude that we will also be able to find new content for our economic cooperation through these economic and industrial developments. We believe that we should continue to strengthen our cooperation. This could be expressed in quantity and also in quality. That means that we move further away from the basic exchange of goods practiced in the past, that we not only exchange technologies but that we also do something more. I believe this cooperation can be described as cooperation in production. That means that what we jointly produce can then also appear on the world market as a joint product. I believe this new situation sets new tasks for us to accomplish. [end recording]

SRV Troop Withdrawal From PRK Welcomed

LD0306200888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN)—The latest agreement between the SRV and the PRK on the largest withdrawal

so far of Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia is a further step toward a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem, said GDR Foreign Ministry Spokesman Wolfgang Meyer, in Berlin.

The GDR also welcomes the initiative of the two states, which are its friendly allies, as a sign of the continuing consolidation of the PRK after the devastating effects of Pol Pot's rule.

The withdrawal within this year of the largest contingent since 1982—50,000 men—of SRV troops still stationed in Cambodia, the withdrawal of the remaining units to 30km from the Thai border, and their placement under Cambodian command, are important contributions to detente, peace, and security in the region, the spokesman stressed. The SRV Government has thereby once again demonstrated that it is fulfilling its often-announced intention to withdraw its troops incrementally by 1990. This will undoubtedly have a positive effect on improving the situation in Southeast Asia and on the international situation as a whole.

Delegation Visits Seoul To Discuss Olympics

LD0606132588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN)—A delegation from the GDR's National Olympic Committee, including its Deputy Chairman Rudi Hellmann and Prof Horst Roeder, vice president of the German Gymnastics and Sports Association, is currently in Seoul. The delegation will meet with leading representatives of the organizing committee in order to clear up matters concerning preparation for the participation of a GDR Olympic team in the 24th Olympic games in 1988.

Church Conference Discusses Need for Changes

AU0706122288 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Jun 88 p 10

["HRK" report: "Glaring Injustice of Division"]

[Text] Berlin—Open forum debates, complaints about the lack of a "Gorbachev course" in their country, demands for a more open society, controversies over the "plague" (as described by Manfred Becker, head of the East Berlin Synod) of exit visa applications, and the "glaring injustice of the division of our fatherland," characterized the first of four church conferences in the GDR in June [3-4 June]. The implication for the SED leadership in East Berlin of the conference in Goerlitz is that the mood of the country clearly seems to be aimed at change.

In view of the frank discussions in the smallest of the eight Evangelical regional churches, which hosted the conference, the party is now looking with particular concern toward the Halle conference scheduled for 23-26 June 1988. Invitations, which have been put up in churches of the "Saxony church province" hosting the Halle meeting, emphasize the neglect of environmental protection in the region, an issue of particular concern to the area's residents.

The announcement expressly mentions the region as one of "our Republic's most polluted areas." It is said that environmentalist groups, which are particularly active in the region, will use the church meeting to draw attention—with critical statements—to high levels of air pollution, the high death rate, and the uncurbed official ideology of growth.

Not only in Halle, but also at the next two church conferences—next weekend in Erfurt, Arnstadt, Soemmerda, Weimar with its active peace scene, and in Rostock (16-19 June)—the emigration problem will also be a determining issue. In Goerlitz, those who have applied for exit visas made themselves known with white bands on their car antennas.

As DIE WELT reported, in spite of the wave of expulsions in February 1988, at the Goerlitz church conference there were clear signs of the unavoidable discussion of domestic reforms in the GDR: 23 Protestants, mostly from independent church groups in East Berlin, demanded a democratization of the country "from below." Their text says that "the shape of our society must be determined in a free and public dialogue as no longer administratively and in an authoritarian and ideological way from above." The necessary elimination of "borders within society" could finally make the Berlin Wall superfluous. The 23 church members pointed out that, in particular, the changes in the Soviet Union should stimulate consideration of the "principled question of sociopolitical renewal."

Similar arguments were contained in a policy paper of the East Berlin Bartholomaeus Parish, which was discussed at the 1987 national synod in Goerlitz; characterized the first ecumenical meeting in Dresden in February; and have since been the basic tenor of all church efforts at political reform.

The Christians also discussed the question of Germany's division. In one forum the participants asked what the churches could do to "alleviate the glaring injustice of the division of our fatherland." In his response, Bernhard Opitz, chairman of the GDR church conference movement, also pointed out "that we suffer under this division."

Catholic Conference Sends Message to Honecker

AU0806081888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Jun 88 p 1

["ND" report: "Berlin Conference of European Catholics: To Protect the World From Destruction in Nuclear War; Letter of Franco Leonori, Chairman of the Presidium, to Erich Honecker, Chairman of the GDR State Council"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)—Franco Leonori, chairman of the Presidium of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics, has conveyed the following response to GDR State

Council Chairman Erich Honecker's letter to the 10th plenary meeting of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics:

Esteemed Mr Chairman,

I received your message at the beginning of our 10th plenary session with great pleasure. The participants in the meeting received it with agreement and I want to cordially thank you for your friendly and encouraging words.

Our plenary meeting is taking place under the motto "Free of Nuclear Weapons by 2000 A.D.! European Catholics for the Protection and Development of the Creation." We want to discuss how the process of disarmament that has been initiated can be speedily continued with the help of all peace forces—and with the help of Catholics who are committed to peace—so that mankind will be liberated from the infernal nuclear and chemical weapons as soon as possible, so that peace will at last become more secure, and so that the fight against social misery in the world can be accelerated.

With joy and gratitude, our pan-European peace forum of Catholics observes the policy of the GDR state leadership, which is oriented toward dialogue and understanding and consistently—and with willingness to compromise—is practicing new political thinking in the interest of the survival of mankind. The aspired and necessary coalition of reason and realism has already made promising headway on account of your personal commitment, Mr Chairman.

We unanimously approve and especially support your initiative in convening the International Meeting for Nuclear-Free Zones, which is to take place in Berlin this month, and to which representatives of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics have been invited. We regard the creation of nuclear and chemical weapons-free zones, above all in Europe, as an important step toward completely freeing our continent and the whole world from weapons of mass destruction. We wish the Berlin meeting initiated by you the political success necessary to promote peace.

We have noted with satisfaction that the Soviet intermediate-range missiles were withdrawn from the GDR long before the ratification of the Washington treaty of 8 December 1987, and some of them have already been destroyed. The GDR state leadership was instrumental in facilitating this confidence-building advance concession. Moreover, it provided a concrete example of how disarmament can become effective as a social benefit. The transformation of the barracks into a vacation home for the trade unions encourages us in our commitment to additional zero solutions in the military sector.

Esteemed Mr Chairman, rest assured that our Berlin Conference of European Catholics will continue to work with all people of good will to ensure that the world will be protected from nuclear destruction and the peoples are able to live in peace, freedom, and social justice.

Yours faithfully,

Franco Leonori

chairman of the Presidium.

Honecker Meets With West Berlin Jewish Figure

Commemoration Discussed

LD0606153588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1304 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today met the chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany and the chairman of the Jewish Community in Berlin (West), Heinz Galinski. The meeting at the Council of State building was held in an open and constructive atmosphere.

Erich Honecker and Heinz Galinski discussed the international situation and agreed that currently nothing is more important for humanity than preventing a nuclear inferno and securing peace. Erich Honecker stressed that the results of the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Moscow have given new impetus to the process of detente and disarmament which has been started. The path toward nuclear disarmament being taken by the superpowers creates the opportunity for transforming this into a lasting process. Now that the INF Treaty has come into force, it is now a matter of going forward to halving strategic offensive weapons and to radical disarmament in the conventional weapons field.

Heinz Galinski said that he had always regretted that the United States and the USSR, who were united in fighting and defeating the Nazi regime of terror, could not be just as united in peace. Their current rapprochement is to be welcomed with all the more satisfaction.

Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the coming "International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones" in Berlin. Heinz Galinski confirmed the participation of the Central Council of Jews in Germany at this meeting.

The parties regarded keeping constantly alive, particularly among young people, the memory of the victims of fascist barbarism and terror, as a responsible obligation. Erich Honecker remarked that the survivors have to ensure that coming generations are made familiar with historical experience. Racism and anti-Semitism are condemned outright in the GDR, even according to the

Constitution. Heinz Galinski expressed concern at manifestations of neo-Nazism which have to be firmly rebuffed. He added that he had not survived Auschwitz in order to be silent about neo-Nazism.

Erich Honecker stated that the 50th anniversary of the fascist pogrom of 9 Novermber 1938 would be treated as the concern of the whole of society in the GDR. The citizens of the GDR will always remember the victims of Hitlerite fascism, the over 6 million murdered Jews. The great attention of the state and social forces for the life and works of the eight Jewish communities in the country is an expression of this. They are given every support, not least for the maintenance and preservation of their centers, the synagogues and houses of prayer.

Heinz Galinski welcomed Erich Honecker's initiative on creating an international committee and foundation for the reconstruction and suitable furnishing of the Berlin synagogue in the Oranienburgerstrasse, as a venue for meetings and for the cultivation of Jewish traditions and culture, and as a memorial. Galinski himself would gladly be prepared to serve on the committee. He proposed including the Jewish cemetary in Berlin-Weissensee in these plans, as a significant European cultural site.

During the course of the talks the complex of issues surrounding the Middle East were discussed. The interlocutors were in agreement that a solution to the conflict is only possible through the path of negotiation.

Taking part in the meeting was State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, chief of the chancery of the chairman of the Council of State.

Jewish Figure Comments

LD0606174388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN)—On his first meeting with Erich Honecker, which lasted almost 1 and 1/2 hours and which Heinz Galinski has described as an historic moment, the chairman of the Directorate of the Central Council of Jews in Germany told GDR journalists that the talks had been more than meaningless words. It was, after all, the first time that a representative of the Central Council of Jews in Germany had been received by the chairman of the State Council. "And that is really a historic moment; you can see that from the length of the talk." It was a very open talk, during which all questions of great importance were touched upon.

Heinz Galinski said that he had expressed his satisfaction with the successful course of the summit in Moscow. As someone who was formerly persecuted by the Nazi regime, he has always regretted that the Allies, who at that time were united in the struggle to overcome National Socialism, had difficulties in jointly regulating the problems of peace, Galinski stressed. In this respect, he said, it provides a great feeling of satisfaction that an essential beginning has been made here.

On the establishment of a foundation and the formation of an international committee for the Oranienburgerstrasse synagogue, Galinski suggested extending that effort to the Jewish cemetary in Weissensee as well, because it is the largest Jewish cemetary in Europe, with 115,000 graves. To his great satisfaction, the chairman of the State Council had also hailed this thought.

They also further discussed joint responsibility, particularly with regard to the young generation. We are in a generational process. It is up to the young people; they will be the responsible citizens of tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. It will depend on them how culture in the two German states develops in the future.

The 9 November organization was also a topic of the talk, which took up a very broad range of issues. It is the 50th anniversary of the 1938 pogroms. I place value on joint common ground—that the two chairmen here and over there lay wreaths jointly—one in the Western half and one in the Eastern half, Galinski said. And then he suggested that the 9 November organization should not always be left to the Jewish side alone. He asked the chairman of the State Council to consider whether a special sitting of the People's Chamber should take place, just as he will suggest the same for the German Bundestag, in order to emphasize the significance of this day to the outside world, and to promote political responsibility.

There were two further questions in the talk: the archives in the GDR—that they are made available to the entire international public after having been ordered—and the possibility in the future for young Jewish people from the GDR to visit the Jewish University in Heidelberg.

Heinz Galinski stressed that one could say without restriction that it had been, all around, a satsifying talk. There was also a personal exchange of thoughts. After all, the chairman of the State Council still had an ODF [Victims of Fascism] identification card from the year 1946, with Heinz Galinski's signature. "Today I received a book with his signature. I found the talk very good on a personal level as well. And a meeting of minds took place as well," said Heinz Galinski.

Of course there had been nothing but a positive reaction from Galinski to the news of the synagogue's reconstruction. "I was very pleased about it, that here such a foundation is to be called into existence, and also about the formation of an international committee. Because it is not only a matter of material things. I am also concerned with appealing to the conscience of the people. This foundation is to serve this end. For this reason I asked for the great Jewish cemetary in Weissensee to be included."

He had almost forgotten a quite particular point: "The problem of Israel also took up a large amount of time in our talk. I appealed to the chairman, in this regard as well, that the GDR media should be more balanced. "We are in complete agreement that only a political solution can lead here to an acceptable state of affairs. Because both must know—Israelis and Palestinians—that they have to live together."

Compensation Called For

LD0606122588 Hamburg DPA in German 1154 GMT 6 May 88

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—Erich Honecker, GDR state and party leader, has, for the first time, spoken officially with a representative of the Central Council of Jews in Germany. During the talk on Monday in the East Berlin Council of State building, Central Council Chairman Heinz Galinski welcomed the latest proposal from Honecker to form an international committee and a foundation for reconstructing the large synagogue on Oranienburgstrasse in East Berlin.

Galinski told journalists after just 1 and 1/2 hours of conversation that he had stated his readiness to join this committee. At the same time he requested that the large Jewish cemetery in the East Berlin borough of Wiessensee—which, with 115,000 graves, is the largest Jewish cemetery in Europe—be included in the foundation. Honecker agreed to this request, Galinski said.

He discussed with Honecker a joint program for commemorating the 50th anniversary of the anti-Jewish pogroms in Germany, the so-called "Reichskristallnacht" of 9 November 1938. He also asked Honecker to consider a special session of the GDR People's Chamber to mark this occasion.

Galinski said that other topics discussed included relations with Israel, the problem of right-wing extremism, and issues of compensation for Jews who had been persecuted during the time of national socialism. It was a good talk, Galinski noted.

Biased Reporting Criticized

LD0606172388 Hamburg DPA in German 1439 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpts] East Berlin (DPA)—The chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, Heinz Galinski, met GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker in East Berlin on Monday. [passage omitted]

Galinski told journalists in East Berlin that at this first meeting between the Central Council and the party leader, he had touched on the question of compensation payments to Jews by the GDR. There were negotiations going on with Washington on the basis of a provisional figure of $100 million. Galinski referred to the GDR's shortage of hard currency. He regarded it as noteworthy that, contrary to earlier times, this question was now receiving attention.

The "Israel problem" took up considerable time during the discussion. Galinski asked Honecker to influence the GDR media not to report on Israel as one-sidedly as it has up to the present. He was confident that there would be changes. [passage omitted]

Further Reportage on Koivisto's Visit

Interviewed by Finnish TV

AU0706134188 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jun 88 p 7

[Text] MSZMP Chairman Janos Kadar gave an interview to the Finnish Yle Television "Studio" political magazine on 2 June 1988.

Interviewed by Budapest TV

LD0706224288 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Excerpt] The Finnish President has been our homeland's guest for a day and a half. Mauno Koivisto met Janos Kadar, chairman of the party, yesterday, and both of them praised the traditionally good relations between the two countries.

Today's program included a boat trip on the Balaton, and President Koivisto gave an interview to our colleague, Sandor Orban.

[Begin recording] [Orban] At the gala dinner yesterday which Karoly Grosz gave in your honor, you said our relations were friendly. At the same time, as you said, in the field of economic cooperation, there are many tasks to be solved. To what extent can your present visit contribute to the strengthening of our economic relations?

[Koivisto, in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] It is true that behind our excellent political and other relations, economic cooperation falls short. True, we have achieved results, but we have not yet by any means exploited the possibilities. Personally, I consider it very hopeful that the Hungarian economic renewal will also signify a greater flexibility in our relations.

Also here with me are several influential representatives from Finnish business circles, and the leaders of a dozen or so large enterprises, who are using their visit to Hungary to build up new contacts, and strengthen the already existing contacts.

[Orban] The interest of the Hungarian side is proved also by the fact that Karoly Grosz received the leaders of the Finnish firms yesterday, to have an exchange of opinions with them on the development of new forms of cooperation. From the Hungarian side, among other things, great expectation preceeds the building of a large hotel in Budapest, which will be a joint undertaking. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Discusses Relations

LD0706224188 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1800 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto and the Hungarian leaders are satisfied with the improvement in international relations. Koivisto said political relations between Finland and Hungary are traditionally good. But trade exchange between the two countries has developed relatively poorly, Koivisto said.

The president and his spouse today visited the sights in the Balaton area. Foreign Minister Kalevi Sorsa today met Gyula Horn, undersecretary of state at the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During talks on security policy, Sorsa reminded them of Finland's efforts to become a member of the UN Security Council.

MSZMP's Szuros on Soviet-U.S. Relations

AU0806095288 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jun 88 p 3

[MTI interview with MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly: "Matyas Szuros: The Long-Term Settling of Soviet-U.S. Relations Has Started"—place not given; on 2 June]

[Text] [MTI] The fourth Gorbachev-Reagan summit, held in Moscow this time, has been in the focus of the world press in recent days. More time is needed for a thorough analysis of the summit to be made, but we would like to ask you for a preliminary evaluation.

[Szuros] First of all, we express our heartfelt greetings to the summit and for the Soviet general secretary, the American President, and their collaborators for the successful work. The summit can and should be examined only in the context of Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole. After the long period of confrontation, as Mikhail Gorbachev put it, over the past 3 years these relations have reached a level which makes it much easier to advance; in other words, the long-term strategic settling of Soviet-U.S. relations has begun. The advancement of this process holds the promise of a breakthrough. The summit meeting has again proven to be an efficient forum of negotiations. Clarification of certain issues require the personal attention of and decisions by the leaders of the two world powers. The Moscow summit outlined and confirmed new directions in the relations between the two great powers. All these, of course, will have an impact on global politics as a whole and will also favorably affect the promotion of multifaceted cooperation among the states.

[MTI] The much expected agreement on a 50 percent reduction of strategic weapons was not signed after all. What were the results of this summit?

[Szuros] In my opinion, the standard for the success of high-level negotiations is not simply whether a far-reaching agreement is signed or not. Let me mention here the Reykjavik summit where no agreement was made but without which the signing of the double zero-option agreement in Washington would have been inconceivable. Anyone who followed the Geneva talks with attention could not have even realistically expected the conclusion of such an agreement, given the complexity of the problems involved. Nevertheless, a number of factors prove the particular importance of the Moscow summit.

I would like to stress that progress has been achieved on several essential and relevant details concerning the issue of arms limitations, issues that have a decisive effect on international security. This is also reflected in the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the talks, in which it clearly states that the Soviet Union and the United States agreed at the highest level to work out an agreement on a large-scale 50 percent reduction in strategic weapons. I also draw attention to the fact that the meetings between the two leaders were accompanied by talks which in themselves amount to a world political sensation, and I mean here primarily the objective exchange of views between the two defense ministers Yazov and Carlucci.

Let us not forget that considerable progress has also been achieved in bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations, and it is not necessary to prove separately that this is also of global political importance.

[MTI] In your opinion, what does this summit represent from the Hungarian viewpoint?

[Szuros] Improvement in the relations between the two world powers will further strengthen the favorable atmosphere and will contribute to the process of democratization in international relations. This, of course, will further expand the scope of Hungarian foreign policy and improve the opportunities of expanding our bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

I do not have to stress separately the importance of every step taken toward arms limitation and disarmament, particularly toward the reduction of conventional forces and armaments in Europe. Hungary is deeply interested in becoming part of the countries which, as a result of the agreements can be first to reduce the armed forces on their territory.

In connection with our principled stand concerning the national and national minority issues, we firmly support the novel approach to the human rights issue discernible in Soviet-U.S. relations. We also consider this particularly important for guaranteeing smooth contacts between nations and people, a requirement that is inseparable from our efforts aimed at democratizing Hungarian foreign policy.

I do not think it is exaggerating to say that, as a whole, the results of the Moscow summit have contributed to a more favorable international condition in which to carry out our activity in order to implement the tasks stipulated by the national party conference.

[MTI] Will there be another Gorbachev-Reagan summit sometime in the future, perhaps in Budapest?

[Szuros] I would not like to start predicting things, but in my opinion for the time being all indications are that such a possibility exists. As far as Budapest hosting such a meeting, we have not yet received an official request. It is perhaps not immodest to state that in such a case we would be attentive and good hosts. And as a summit meeting has already taken place in a NATO country, in Iceland, why should another one not be held in Hungary for the sake of balance.

Whitehead Arrives, Opens Talks

LD0706174388 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] The U.S. deputy secretary of state has arrived in Budapest and commenced talks. John Whitehead met Karoly Grosz, MSZMP general secretary and chairman of the government; and also Peter Medgyessy, deputy premier; and Gyula Horn, secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry.

At the talks, Hungarian-U.S. relations and international questions were discussed. Whitehead, in his talks with Karoly Grosz, confirmed from the U.S. side, the invitation to the Hungarian head of government to visit the United States.

'Increased Confidence' in U.S.-Soviet Relations

AU0806080588 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jun 88 p 3

[Article by Andras Kanyo: "Summit Realism"]

[Text] The world was not shocked by the 5 days that Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan spent together in Moscow. Even if shocking results were expected from the recent summit, which in fact was rich in events and results, these expectations would not have been justified. The fourth Soviet-U.S. summit, however, did fulfill the expectations of promoting the cause of disarmament and further narrowing the gap in opinions on how to settle regional problems. The foundations of Soviet-U.S. relations have become stronger and broader. However, the results of the intensive work carried out during this recent summit will show up only in the future. As Foreign Minister Shevardnadze said in his answer to a journalist's question: "We will harvest the yield in the fall."

Winter and Spring [subhead]

Both in the history of Soviet-U.S. relations and of disarmament, the new calendar started just a few years ago with the first Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva. At their first meeting in Geneva, the two leaders were only able to start removing the Himalayan-sized mountain of decades of accumulated distrust. Nor was the atmosphere in Reykjavik really relaxed either. On the contrary, as the U.S. President put it "it was still winter in Reykjavik, and now it is spring." And this was hardly a polite statement from a statesman who favored changes, a polite remark directed toward his hosts, or a bon mot addressed to the press. By this remark Reagan obviously wanted to say that the rigidity between him and Mikhail Gorbachev and between the two countries has been easing very gradually ever since their first meeting. They can untie the bundles of disarmament and arms limitations only by extremely painstaking work, and only one by one.

The first spectacular change occurred at the Washington summit in 1987 when the two sides signed the INF agreement. At that time, the world sighed in relief and politicians and journalists praised this as a historical event. And it was a historical event indeed. And now it has been finalized here in Moscow. The protocol on the exchange of ratified documents was signed here. And the road leading here was definitely not easy, as can be seen from the Senate debate on the text of the INF treaty during which conservative senators raised continuous objections and made mountains out of molehills. This is why Howard Baker had to take the ratified document to Helsinki on a special flight. The Senate ratified the document 93 to 5. There are other things too—but these concern the Moscow summit itself—that remind us of reality. Even when Mikhail Gorbachev was showing his guest around Red Square and when they stopped to talk to people strolling by, or when Gorbachev presented a little boy of about 5 to "Uncle Reagan," Reagan's aide was behind his boss holding the famous black attache case which must be within the President's reach anywhere in the world. This black attache case contains the launching codes of U.S. missiles aimed at Soviet targets—perhaps at the Kremlin and Red Square too. This black case is thus still present in Soviet-U.S. relations.

Eliminated Source of Danger [subhead]

The black attache case is still present, but the first nuclear disarmament agreement in history has become valid. Thus, there are no obstacles keeping the two countries from making the necessary preparations—in accordance with the INF treaty—to dismantle and eliminate U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles, and Soviet SS-20 intermediate-range missiles and the shorter-range SS-12 missiles. All this will take place under strict verification. Soviet observers will verify the implementation of the treaty on U.S. territory and that of its allies, while U.S. observers will verify the same thing on the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies mentioned in the treaty. In his speech after the ratification ceremony, Mikhail Gorbachev said that "the world is witnessing the beginning of nuclear disarmament."

The recent summit has brought the two sides closer on the road leading to a 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive missiles. The draft text has essentially been formulated and its major parts have already been coordinated. However, there are still unresolved problems, mainly concerning the verification of some types of missiles (land, naval, and air-launched missiles). Both sides reported progress on this issue, and a U.S. expert put it even more concretely: The fifteen verification problems existing prior to the summit have dropped to six or seven. The possibility of solving these problems by the end of this year depends on the difficulty of these problems and on the presence of goodwill, primarily adequate political will. It seems such a will exists. Both sides believe that a new agreement can be signed during the current U.S. administration—and by the current President — and the fifth summit can be held. However, some U.S. politicians doubt this.

Since we are already talking about the agreements, let us mention the widely publicized agreement which was also signed during the current summit, with other documents. The agreement in question stipulates that both sides must provide preliminary notice of an intercontinental missile launch. Press commentaries in both the East and West have praised primarily the confidence-building effect of this agreement. However, Georgiy Arbatov pointed out that the issue is more important than that. With this agreement, both sides have committed themselves to conduct further negotiations on this and similar issues.Therefore, the disarmament and arms limitation processes, as well as the process of eliminating sources of danger have become richer. This also fits into Arbatov's line of thought during his meeting with U.S. politicians and journalists prior to the summit, when he said the following: "Gentlemen, we are preparing to carry out an attack on you; we intend to deprive you of your enemy."

The First Swallow [subhead]

As transpires from the joint communique, the Moscow summit also dealt with the reduction of armed forces and arms in Europe and with the mandate of the Vienna talks. The Soviet side pointed out that the Americans often mention the lack of symmetry between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO forces. In order to disperse these doubts and to further increase confidence, the Soviet side proposed to the Americans that both sides reveal and exchange data on their forces. In the first phase on-the-spot verification should be carried out immediately; in the second phase, the two sides should reduce their armed forces by 500,000 men; and in the third phase, they should reduce their forces to the lowest level necessary for defense. The summit dealt with such issues too, and also with issues like the nature of the military

doctrines at the meetings between the two defense ministers Yazov and Carlucci, meetings that, not long ago were quite inconceivable. However, no agreement has been reached. We must still wait for a breakthrough on this issue.

According to the signs, however, the two sides succeeded in making progress on economic cooperation issues. Experts regard the agreement signed by the heads of a Soviet and U.S. consortium as particularly important. The vehicle industry, oil and chemical industry enterprises, as well as agricultural complexes belong to these consortiums. This is the first such agreement. If it is true that one swallow does not make it summertime, then it is also true that an example can be followed. The first step can be followed by further ones, and these will perhaps break through the obstacles that hinder trade and economic relations. The journalists also noticed that the 90-year-old Armand Hammer assisted in reaching this agreement. "I came here to help"—said the famous Armand Hammer, who has known almost every Soviet leader with the exception of Stalin, and has had good relations with all of them. Besides, the trade center which housed the 5,000 journalists covering the summit was built at his initiative in the mid-seventies.

It would be difficult to say whether, in addition to the disarmament agreement, the economic and cultural cooperation or the fostering of human relations are promoting the rapprochement of the two countries more efficiently. But there is no need for such a classification because each is very important, and all together they advance the process without which there can be no disarmament: Every step leads to an increase in confidence and to an increase in the capacity of this confidence to carry burdens. The exchange of 2,000 schoolchildren, a more vivid exchange of views between scientists, personal contacts, the creation of cultural centers, or an American movie theater in Moscow and a Soviet movie theater in a major American city are all such steps. But I can also list here the exchange of radio programs and assistance in broadcasting, like during the summit period. On 31 May, for example, Moscow radio listeners were able to listen to an American radio program "For Drivers" in English thanks to the collaboration of the Soviet radio. An adhoc survey showed that 3 million people listened to this radio program.

Human Contacts [subhead]

Perhaps it will not seem like a cheap shot if we say that on their part, the two leaders were a good example of building human relations and in the not-so-easy process of getting to know each other and willing to understand each other. At least, this is what transpires from the stroll in the Kremlin and in Red Square between the difficult talks, the appearance of the presidential family on the Arbat Boulevard, or from Nancy Reagan's visit to Leningrad, where in addition to the historical and artistic sites, she also visited the cemetery of Piskaryovo and paid her respects at the mass grave of the victims of the 900-day blockade during World War II. The same applies to Reagan's visit to the Soviet Writers' Association at Lomonosov University, and Nancy Reagan's dinner with the Voznesenskiy family and at the Gorbachevs.

All these are promising signs. But there are also less favorable signs too. For example, during one of the discussions, Gorbachev proposed to his guest outlining several points of the principles of peaceful coexistence between their two countries. He also proposed further expanding bilateral economic, cultural, and human relations, and giving these issues to the rank of official government policy. Gorbachev also proposed halting the threats, that the two countries should stop regarding each other as enemies, and that they should not put obstacles in the way of the development of economic, scientific, and other relations. The President liked the idea and promised to discuss it with his advisers. The following day, however, clearly upset, the President declared that this would not work because the idea was not welcomed by his advisers.

We would like to know what happened. But, since we were not present and do not know exactly what took place between the President and his advisers, we can easily imagine that they organized one of the "private events" of the Moscow program: a meeting with the so-called opposition, among them a person who was convicted for collaboration with the Nazis and for torturing Soviet people. The President was really embarrassed when his own compatriots, U.S. journalists, reproached him for this, because he could not know every person who was invited there. Even before the meeting, the affair was so much debated that, in answering a journalist's question, Reagan said that "these are unpleasant people," and then he immediately corrected himself by excusing himself for the slip of the tongue, and said that he also meets with unpleasant people at home.

At any rate, the Soviet side will not evaluate the President and the meeting on the basis of these incidents. For example, at his own news conference, in his answer to a relevant question, Gorbachev said only that, no doubt, the affair has not stimulated him. And then, almost in the same breath, Gorbachev praised Reagan's sense of reality. It is true that the very same Reagan who years ago called the Soviet Union "the evil empire" gave now a firm negative response to the question of whether he still held this opinion, and then added that "at that time, we were living in other times and talking about another phase." Then, in his farewell speech, Reagan warmly praised Gorbachev and the Soviet Union's contribution to the achievements thus far. He said that he was leaving as a friend and that a new era was dawning for us as a result of these meetings.

The Atmosphere of Confidence [subhead]

Indeed, we are living in different times. Realism is beginning to prevail in U.S. policy and Soviet-U.S. relations. This is a welcome development all over the world. This is reflected in the commentaries from Tokyo, London, Bonn, Prague, Sofia, and other capitals, commentaries that warmly welcome the fact that Soviet-U.S. relations have become institutional. If this institutional nature is further strengthened, then a truly new phase might begin in the East-West dialogue and relations.

In addition to individual concrete results, the major result of the Moscow summit is that the two sides succeeded in creating an atmosphere of increased confidence.

RCP's Radu Received by Hungary's Grosz

AU0706141588 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jun 88 p 6

[Text] Budapest 2 June (AGERPRES)—On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, comradely greetings were extended to Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the MSZMP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as wishes for success in the work of building socialism in Hungary.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Karoly Grosz conveyed cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with wishes for success in his activity at the helm of the party and Romanian state.

The exchange of messages took place when the MSZMP general secretary received Comrade Ion Radu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and the other participants in the meeting of secretaries in charge of economic problems of the central committees of communist and workers parties from CEMA member countries held in Budapest.

Ivanyi Visit to Spain, Talks Reported

LD0706083888 Budapest MTI in English 0656 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Madrid, June 7 (MTI)—The talks of Pal Ivanyi, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and president of the Budapest Council, are expected to deepen Hungarian-Spanish economic and commercial relations. Pal Ivanyi is visiting the international fair of Barcelona at the head of an experts' delegation. He held talks with Jordi Pujol, president of the autonomous government of Catalonia, Pascual Maragall, mayor of Barcelona, and he met the Olympic preparation committee.

The talks are aimed at exploring opportunities for Hungarian participation in the preparation of the 1992 Olympic games. The parties agreed that, to give an impetus to cooperation,the regional government is to send an economic and cultural delegation to Hungary as early as this year.

In Madrid Pal Ivanyi met Elena Flores, member of Executive Committee of the governing Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and foreign affairs secretary. He held cordial talks with Julio Anguita, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain. The Spanish politicians were informed on the national conference of the HSWP and the development of economic reform. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pal Ivanyi and Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Perpina discussed bilateral relations and the cooperation between Hungary and the Common Market. The Spanish party reiterated its support to a bilateral agreement between Hungary and the EEC. The Mayor of Madrid Juan Barranco informed his guest on the life in the Spanish capital. The exchange of experience of experts and the development of cultural cooperation was considered important by both parties. The president of the Budapest Metropolitan Council studied tourist and cultural facilities in San Lorenzo del Escorial and Toledo, and met the mayors of the two cities. At the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of Madrid Pal Ivanyi opened the symposium of the Hungarian economic days.

Banyasz Gives News Conference 2 June

AU0806085288 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Jun 88 pp 1, 5

[Unattributed report: "Council of Ministers Holds Meeting—Action Program in Higher Education—Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz Holds Press Conference"—in Budapest on 2 June]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Hungarian Radio: Could we have more information on the report on the situation of the Gyor-Sopron County, and why did the report point out the tourism branch in particular?

[Banyasz] The government debated for almost 2 hours about the situation in this county with the county's leaders. In addition to tourism, the debate focused on industrial, agricultural, and building affairs. This is natural because Gyor-Sopron is one of our counties with a considerable tourist traffic, and thus the government paid particular attention to issues connected with this economic sector. [passage omitted]

The number of foreign and domestic tourists who pass through this county is 20 times greater than the county's overall population. While tourism increased by only 18

percent between 1980 and 1986, in 1987 tourism registered a sudden increase of 43 percent in a single year, including 3 times as much Austrian tourism. [passage omitted]

NEPSZAVA: What is contained in the labor protection report on the 1987 situation?

[Banyasz] The report discussed by the government presents a considerably favorable picture. Some people even asked whether the picture is not too rosy. The report says one important result is that the number of professional accidents decreased by almost 5 percent in 1987, and the number of fatal accidents decreased by 7 percent. At the same time, however, the number of accidents that occurred outside the workplace, on the way to or from work, increased. The number of sick-leave days was 5 percent higher than in the previous year, and the amount paid for sick-leave increased. Some 635 million forints were paid to victims of various accidents in 1987. [passage omitted]

FIGYELO: Does the government plan to reexamine regulations governing the protection of secrets?

[Banyasz] The government does not plan to modify the law on state and professional secrets because this law came into force on 1 January 1988. Some of the regulations concerning the implementation of this law have not yet been worked out, which can indeed cause contradictory situations. The previous regulations continue to be valid for the time being. [passage omitted]

Marothy Visits River Barrage Construction Site

AU2905121688 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 May 88 p 6

[MTI report: "Minister Visits the Bos-Nagymaros River Barrage—Dust Technology Laboratory Inaugurated in Gyor"]

[Excerpts] During his visit to Gyor Sopron County on 25 May Laszlo Marothy, minister of Environmental Protection and Water Management, by inspecting the construction of the Bos-Nagymaros river barrage system. Before the visit, Laszlo Marothy inaugurated the Dust Technology Laboratory in Gyor, an institute for environmental protection investment project worth 22 million forints. [passage omitted]

Laszlo Marothy and his entourage of experts visited the main site of the river barrage construction, the Szigetkoz and Dunakiliti areas. The work here is proceeding according to the plan. According to their information, Hungary has invested 4,253,000,000 forints in the project in 1987, and the bulk of this huge sum was used for the Szigetkoz area. The planned amount of investments for 1988 is 5,552,000,000 forints. [passage omitted]

The central issue of the ministerial visit was the analysis of the effects of the river barrage system on the landscape and on the environment. Extensive tests have been carried out in this area and considerable investments have been based on the results of these tests. Two small capacity water plants are being built to supply the villages in the area with drinking water. The bulk of this construction is expected to end this year. A sewage water purifier plant at Gyor, with a capacity of 120,000 cubic meters of water per day is also part of the investment projects in the area. The first phase in the construction of this project of more than 500 million forints will be finished at the end of 1989. [passage omitted]

Reagan-Gorbachev Summit in Moscow Examined

'Realism' of Leaders Praised

AU0706135888 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4-5 Jun 88 p 8

[Commentary by Maksymilian Berezowski: "Following the Moscow Summit: Future Prospects"]

[Text] That the fourth Gorbachev-Reagan summit was the success that it was expected to be is obvious. Summing up the meeting at the press conference that he gave, Mikhail Gorbachev said that USSR-U.S. relations had been raised one or two levels higher. President Reagan said that the progress that had been made provided grounds for being optimistic about the future. But what does this mean in practice? How can we establish what the most important developments are in the flood of communiques and reports?

First and foremost, the Moscow meeting between the "big two" has institutionalized dialogue in certain respects. Thus, the two sides are convinced that, regardless of what fluctuations may occur in the political situation in the future, the leaders and governing elites of the two powers will consistently adhere to the principle of gradually expanding cooperation and will not withdraw from this process.

We should note how forcefully Gorbachev and Reagan stressed the principle of the continuity of dialogue. In the first speech that he made in Moscow, the U.S. President said that he will convince his successor (who will take office in a little over 7 months' time) of the necessity of continuing the search for common ground. He reaffirmed this at his press conference. Asked about the same subject, Gorbachev said that he also considered a meeting with the next President of the United States essential.

In looking for an analogy what springs to mind is the Brezhnev-Nixon/Ford/Carter period of detente, which lasted several years. However, with hindsight, we can see that although the period resulted in important achievements, it was characterized by a certain superficiality and a lesser degree of commitment when compared with the current substance of dialogue, today's deeper understanding of political mechanisms, the support provided by internal change, perestroyka [word in Russian], and finally, the experience provided by that earlier period. The first period of detente was destined to be short-lived, because good intentions were not accompanied by endurance and a wide enough range of activities.

And the second period of detente? The supporting structure for the new period of detente is meant to be realism in appraising situations and forecasts—realism, which is something that both leaders constantly invoke. Gorbachev describes realism as the ability to adapt policy to suit a changing reality. Policy, he repeats, is the art of the possible. He also appreciates the realism displayed by his partner—the only problem being to get two people to want the same thing at the same time. Necessity and American pragmatism have enabled Reagan to free himself from certain dogmas to which he subscribed, which he militantly propagated and which became an obstacle.

In Moscow he was bluntly asked whether he still considered the USSR an "evil empire"—an epithet that, over the years, has proved to be more of a burden to the person who coined it than to those at whom it was directed—and Reagan's reply was a resolute "No." However, it is difficult to expect a President who is well on in years and displays clear signs of physical and mental fatigue to break with the ideas that he held in the past, not to mention something as obvious as a different way of looking at the world.

Perhaps this is one reason why he did not raise a matter that Gorbachev returned to on several occasions: the equality of state interests. The leader of the USSR wants to find solutions on precisely this basis, that is to say, by being ready to take account of the interests of the other side and not just one's own interests. This is completely different from the current approach to solving contentious issues, because, diplomatic practice is generally self-centered. This not only applies to the American side, but it is known that, for example, during the negotiations on reducing strategic weapons, it often submitted proposals that would benefit it and would harm its partner (this has been mentioned by TIME).

A formula submitted by Gorbachev at the Moscow summit ought to be seen as expressing a new trend in high-level politics. It concerns the idea of viewing the world as a community, whereas until recently the emphasis was on quite the opposite, on divisions.

This inspiring tone sounded particularly clearly in a short statement made by the leader of the Soviet Union: "We see ourselves as being part of general civilization." He also spoke about the need to create a civilized world policy and about threats: "The economic foundations of civilization will collapse if we do not put an end to wasting materials and resources on military and destructive aims, if the debt problem is not resolved, and if world finance is not stabilized."

So, we are dealing with a far-reaching policy of profound insight, which takes a different view of international relations and the responsibility borne by great powers, and in this way it draws these powers' allies into dialogue. Asked in Moscow what the major factor was behind his decision to take part in the meeting, Reagan replied that it was the policy content and approach represented by Mikhail Gorbachev.

However, we cannot talk of a triumph or of euphoria. Both would be inappropriate: Too many problems still have to be solved. Questions were constantly asked in Moscow about the likelihood of a fifth Gorbachev-Reagan summit. This depends on whether or not the text

of the treaty on a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons will be ready in the next few months—the main thing holding this up is Reagan's continued attachment to space weapons (SDI). Many American politicians believe that the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan has had a marvelous effect on the atmosphere surrounding the summit and on prospects for the future. However, armed attacks are still taking place in Afghanistan, and blame for them often lies with an American ally, Pakistan, although the United States is one of the guarantors of the agreement.

The lack of appropriate economic ties between the two powers also means that the extent to which relations can withstand shocks is reduced.

These are the facts. Despite the pressures, the meeting in Moscow mapped out new prospects for Soviet-American relations—the permanent nature of efforts to improve things and the belief that this is possible. If there will be no fifth summit with Reagan, then the baton will be taken up by his successor, because dialogue has reached quite an advanced stage, and it is worth preventing it from being broken off (although it would certainly be better if the disarmament treaty were to be signed earlier, without the loss of time that threatens to be the natural course of events when the matter is taken up by the new U.S. Administration).

The road traveled by Reagan, the archconservative president, from declaring implacable hostility to walking about Moscow's Arbat and talks at the Kremlin, is a road leading from confrontation to recognition of disagreements and the will to overcome them, and millions of Americans have traveled this path with him. The impetus behind this radical evolution stemmed from the United States' own needs and the great changes initiated in every area by Mikhail Gorbachev's team. The extent to which other countries benefit from this depends on the abilities of their leaders.

The world is not laughing yet—as was suggested by the title of a Soviet comedy film—but it also knows that is not destined to wear an expression of fear.

'Contradictions' Eliminated

AU0806054588 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Jun 88 pp 1, 5

[Ryszard Bankowicz commentary: "Simply Partners"]

[Text] I think that we can evaluate the achievements of the Moscow summit in two categories. No doubt, experts will argue with journalists that some criteria are more important than others, but I do not think that they are right.

The issue is whether or not negotiations have made progress, and the urgent question is whether or not the Gorbachev-Reagan talks have brought closer the time when the accord on a 50-percent reduction in strategic weapons is signed and when hopes for accords on banning chemical weapons and nuclear tests and on curbing conventional weapons in Europe become more tangible. I saw how journalists plied the Soviet and U.S. spokesmen, experts, and diplomats with questions on this subject, and I heard the replies from the latter, showing that it has been possible to eliminate a great deal of contradictions from the U.S. and Soviet positions on disarmament. I also noticed that, despite all the features of sensitiveness, irritation, and clumsiness that attended the subject of human rights in Moscow, the two sides continue to slowly learn to talk about this subject in such a way as not to offend each other, that is, to register achievements in this regard as well.

In other words—using the phraseology of our Moscow sources—all matters have been pushed forward. It is true that some Soviet authorities have made it known that something more was expected of the summit—if only that the American guest would leave for home less empty-handed—but reasons for satisfaction are plentiful. The primary reason is that the summit sanctions and institutionalizes a steady, regular, and, as it now seems, permanent Soviet-U.S. summit dialogue, that it divests the future summit meetings of the atmosphere of exoticism and makes them down-to-earth events, and that it justifies the assumption that the election of a new U.S. president will not change the present summit practice.

The second evaluation of the summit is not directly related to disarmament, human rights, regional conflicts, or the different priorities the sides attach to these issues. The way in which Soviet citizens, especially the younger generation, see America and the Americans is a result of the Moscow meeting.

Last December, it was the Americans who were shocked when, as a result not only of Gorbachev's arrival in Washington, but also of the unprecedented interest of the U.S. mass media in Soviet problems, they learned that the previous image of the USSR was false and distorted. I think that, following this Moscow summit, another stereotyped attitude, like that American attitude, has been demolished: The attitude toward the United States on the part of the Soviet public, of the Soviet people, and of opinion-makers.

Politically, the Moscow summit produced as much as was possible under existing conditions and with the available time. It is probable that historians view the summit as an event that, for the first time, took place in what Gorbachev called a new epoch, an epoch of nuclear disarmament. After all, it was in Moscow that the INF ratification documents were exchanged, and the INF accord signifies the beginning of the epoch in question. In addition, in a way, the Moscow meeting coerced the ratification of the INF accord.

In Moscow I heard many people say that Soviet and U.S. citizens will understand each other better and better. The fourth summit is responsible for the fact that the Soviet

and U.S people and governments now see each other as partners, a thing that could not always be taken for granted in the past. This alone is enough to see the value of the Moscow meeting.

CSSR Trade Union Delegation Pays Visit

Arrives for 3-Day Visit

LD0506134288 Prague CTK in English 1311 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw June 5 (CTK correspondent)—A delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions led by its chairman Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member, arrived here today for a three-day official visit at the invitation of the Polish National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ).

The Czechoslovak guests were met at the airport by OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz, Polish United Workers' Party Politburo member, and other officials.

Later today, delegations of the trade unions exchanged experience in the activity of trade unions in their countries, discussed development of their further cooperation, and cooperation in the international field.

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD0706220788 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] A delegation from the Central Czechoslovak Council of Trade Unions led by Miroslav Zavadil, its chairman and candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, is staying in Poland on an official visit at the invitation of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ). Today the delegation was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the talks, in which Alfred Miodowicz participated, it was stated that cooperation between trade unionists of our countries is developing favorably. Cooperation between Czechoslovak trade unions and the OPZZ on the international arena was assessed positively. Attention was drawn to the particular significance of a mutual exchange of experiences in conditions of implementing economic and social reforms. The trade union action on vacation exchanges for children and young people, which was inspired several years ago by the leaders of the PZPR and CPCZ, was assessed highly.

World Bank Official Views 'Bold' Restructuring

LD0706225688 Warsaw PAP in English 1934 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Washington, June 7—Eugenio F. Lari, an outstanding expert of the World Bank and director of its Department for the Region of Europe, Middle East and North Africa, has told PAP Correspondent Jerzy Gorski that one could have expected that the implementation of the program of restructuring the Polish economy—a bold and far-reaching one as it should be—would meet with resistance of various social groups and strata.

It would be simply incomprehensible if such a far-reaching program of economic reforms did not meet with disapproval of some strata and groups of society, he stated.

Lari said that the World Bank sees the Polish Government's efforts aimed at winning over various social strata as partners for the cause of the reform.

My talks in Poland, also those with people who are critical of the Polish Government, convinced me that in Polish society there is an understanding of the general direction of economic changes and the direction of economic reforms. Perhaps there is a problem of some sharpness in viewing and better understanding of some elements of the reform, he said.

Director Lari strongly accentuated the need of consistency and firmness in the realization of the economic reform and the restructurization of the Polish economy. He expressed the opinion that the first months of the introduction into life of the second stage of the economic reform showed that the Polish authorities are attempting to consistently realize the basic assumptions of the reform. As an example of the consistency of actions of the Polish Government in the area of reforms one may take the decisions made on the change of the banking system in Poland. With great satisfaction we received the introduction into life by the Polish Government of the programme of reforms in the banking sector, Lari said.

Director Lari stressed that the World Bank clearly saw the existence in the Polish Government of forces which in a consistent way undertake efforts for the realization of the far-reaching programme of economic reforms. I hope that the price policy and the policy of the development of foreign trade will also be consistent. The improvement of the situation in foreign trade is of prime importance for Poland and constitutes a great challenge for the Polish economy, especially for the raising of the production potential of that economy. I think that in the field the Polish authorities will show considerable determination, Lari said.

Referring to the recent events in Poland and their impact on the process of the realization of the reform, Lari expressed the view that Vice-Premier Sadowski's expected visit to Washington and the announced talks with the Polish delegation will create an occasion for becoming acquainted with the situation in Poland and the character of the decisions currently undertaken by the Polish Government pertaining to the realization of the reform.

Director Lari said that that the World Bank attaches considerable importance to the talks with the Polish vice-premier. Both the character of the visit, as well as its

date will have great importance for us as far as understanding the situation in Poland and the prospects of the realization of the economic reform are concerned, Lari added.

He also drew attention to the fact that the World Bank's report of the Polish reform and economy, which appeared last year, was a document which was already well known in Western financial and economic circles.

A condition for the reception of outside support for the Polish economic reform is credibility and confidence in the possibilities of the realization of this reform and the restructurization of the Polish economy. This is an optimistic scenario.

On the other hand the pessimistic scenario assumes the impossibility of realizing the reform. I hope that the far-reaching economic reform in Poland will win. I do not think that the Polish nation will approve a negative, pessimistic scenario of events, Lari said.

Jaruzelski Addresses Self-Management Meeting

AU2705141588 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 May 88 p 3

[Speech by State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski at the national conference of workers' self-management bodies in Warsaw on 24 May]

[Text] Comrades! Citizens! Esteemed gathering! As you can probably see and feel, we treat these meetings with the utmost seriousness. They are becoming a kind of institution, a regular forum. The present meeting is another step along the path of consolidating the profile, legal rights, and social and economic status of self-management bodies. The talks have been very energetic and interesting and the speeches knowledgeable, most of them filled with concern for the good of the cause and for the future. One can see that there are people here who realize their responsibility toward their workforces and feel that they are managers.

The entire atmosphere of the meeting was partnerlike, to use a fashionable expression. There was no evasiveness, no timidity, no bowing to the Presidium. The fact that we are capable of talking in a direct, businesslike, and natural way is yet another sign of the road that we have traveled.

At the same time, it proves that if we can talk boldly and critically in this hall, where we are the managers, then it would be very odd not to do so in the factory, where the workers' self-management body is the manager.

I know that the situation still does not give rise to such needs and expectations everywhere. Nevertheless, may such a large representation of government, PZPR, and other party leaders at today's meeting serve to confirm a readiness to take the remarks, motions and proposals that have been presented here into close consideration.

The general trend of progress or regression in the position, status and possibility of action of workers' self-management bodies deserves special note here. And progress is obvious. It is corroborated, for example, by the results of polls by the Public Opinion Research Center, which indicate a considerable growth in the number of workers' self-management bodies that exercise major influence on the decisionmaking process. However, we are not stopping at that, for there are a number of self-management bodies, mainly in smaller work-places, which cannot or do not take sufficient advantage of their rights. I say yet again that respect for the rights of self-management bodies is no favor, but a constitutional duty that must be observed. Whoever fails to do so is disqualified from the office he holds. We shall keep an eye on this.

Workers' self-management bodies are a great achievement of the renewal, socialist democracy, and a first stage of the reform. For even if nothing else was achieved in the present stage, and a lot was achieved, the very fact that these bodies have emerged and solidified is a major cause for satisfaction.

Today, a self-management body is not just a declaration of intention or experiment, but the permanent fruit of more than 6 years of work, experience, and training of thousands of excellent aktivists. One can see that these aktivists' influence and possibility of action are increasing thanks to the increasing number of plants where there is large room for activity and decisionmaking by self-management bodies. How are these powers employed? It varies. We have heard with satisfaction about good, positive experience, achieved despite the difficult conditions. But weak enterpises are not scarce. And one cannot consider a self-management body to be good if its enterprise is badly managed. The same applies to the management, party organizations, and trade unions. The composition of all these chief forces within an enterprise is improving all the time, and all the components are falling into place. It is good that the talks were not concerned with who is more important than whom, not concerned with prestige. The enterprise's socioeconomic results are the criterion by which everyone is to be assessed.

Could such a composition withstand yet again the so-called trade union pluralism without damaging the cause? What is needed now is work and calm, not "pushing," placing highest bids like in an auction, and political squabbling. The latest events have given us a foretaste of what this can lead to.

The Western world has once again been thundering out on the subject of Polish affairs. The media, as well as some great businessmen, especially some political bodies and bourgeois politicians who never have any inclinations toward their own weak trade unions at home, have once again experienced a great love of Polish workers. Once again they have found a pretext to threaten the normalization of relations. In any case, certain effects of

this have already appeared. They are saying that Poland is unstable, reform is uncertain, and that we cannot live through the difficult period in a state of social calm.

The calm conscience of those Polish citizens who once supported the sanctions and today are calling for the continuation of the economic discrimination against our country makes one wonder. It is clear that the supply difficulties, that have been discussed with a feeling of concern in this hall and are connected with imports, have co-authors. A great poet said 150 years ago with grief and bitterness: "You have been the peacock and parrot of countries." And today there are those who, whether they want it or not, are objectively helping to turn us into a "plucked chicken" on the frying pan of world politics.

As we know, a great, rich person is in a different position to that of a smaller, poorer one. But if there is talk of democracy and human rights, then we too are entitled to a chance from some of our Western partners to create a system of workers' self-managements, in other words a particularly high and democratic form of worker participation in deciding about matters in their work place.

But two remarks have to be made here. First, we are unchangingly in favor of developing cooperation with all countries according to the principle of mutual respect. And second, we wish to and shall enhance the process of socialist democracy, establish further possibilities of association, and boldly expand the platform of national accord, which also includes personnel policy.

It will be these problems that the next, seventh plenary meeting of the PZPR Central Committee will deal with critically and constructively. In the course of the preparations for the plenum, we shall make use of the numerous interesting assessments and suggestions put forth at this meeting. I agree that a lot has to be changed, not so much in the principles of cadres policy as in the practical implementation of it. In particular, we shall combat the so-called set-ups, manipulation, and sectarianism, and ensure full opportunities for people with no party affiliation. Is the fact that 60 percent of the chairmen of the workers' self-management bodies are party members the result of nominations from above?

A digression comes to mind here, or rather a miserable picture from an Italian television program: A Polish female violinist who claims that in our country one has to be a party member in order to develop one's talent. Genuine talent and above-average effort will usually assert itself without any assistance from the party. But if there are indeed cases of rejecting a valuable nonparty candidate for the post of, for example, director, then I appeal to all workers' self-management bodies to thoroughly investigate and signal such facts. The party and state leadership are most seriously interested in them.

The party is a community of people who have consciously committed themselves to greater effort and responsibility. But at the same time, the party is no "angels' club." It groups various people: those in whom we pride ourselves (and there are very many of them), and those, alas, who should be gotten rid of as quickly as possible. This is the reality of any mass organization, even if its banner is decorated with the noblest of ideals and objectives. Having said this, I cannot fail to be astonished if the role of the party as such is questioned by someone, and particularly by someone who allegedly speaks on behalf of certain self-management bodies of the city of Wroclaw. What would have happened to those who think so had it not been for the party and Polish leftwing and its policy? At the very best, they would have been residents of the tiny duchy of Warsaw between the Bug and Warta rivers. Who would respect Poland's Western borders were it not for our alliances, of which the party was and is a credible and infallible guarantor? Who would have led the great work of rebuilding and husbanding the western and northern territories and uniting them with the homeland?

I do not want to add to these arguments, nor use them as justification for our mistakes. We are discussing this broadly and openly today. What is most important, however, is that we have permanently and irreversibly embarked on the path of renewal and far-reaching transformations and reforms, special evidence of which are the workers' self-managements bodies.

In this context, let me comment on the extraordinary powers granted to the government. There are many who criticize them. I am glad they do not prevail here. But what is it that is most surprising? It is common knowledge that the government and the authorities are criticized for not being demanding enough, for not operating efficiently, and for tolerating breaches of the reforms. But now that decisions have been taken in order to reverse this situation, the opinions of some of these "radicals" have suddenly reversed.

The question arises: Where do these fears come from? Do Premier Messner or Deputy Premier Sadowski, who is chairman of the economic reform committee, want to "murder their own child"? Or perhaps if the child is naughty at the cost of society, one can shake him by the ear? There is no shortage of such naughty children, i.e. enterprises. And these are the only ones that ought to be afraid. For, as Comrade Kania has said, the powers are only an emergency tool, and they are not there in spite of the reforms, but on the contrary, they are there to service and repair some sluggish machinery and, most of all, wake up the people looking after it.

Now as far as fears are concerned, I as an initiator of these powers must say that I am not free of these fears myself, but my fears come from a different angle. A huge cloud may bring little rain—firmness and consistency is sometimes found to be lacking. With this in mind, the Sejm, PZPR, ZSL, and SD will closely monitor and

assess how the powers are used, and whether or not parochial interests and all those who support incompetence and inefficiency will once again call the tune. I have touched upon several issues here. I understand and appreciate your criticism and your concern. They reflect a concern for the future and for daily existence, which troubles the working people. This concern must be understood and respected. But first of all, one should make sure that it does not turn into unproductive martyrdom for martyrdom's sake and especially into destructive actions, but that, instead, it is transformed into initiative, greater effort, and better organization and discipline. This is our great chance and great reserve. I believe the workers' self-management bodies will encourage these qualities. Therefore I believe that we should continue to establish broader platforms of activity for these bodies, as well as greater possibilities for them to have their say. Representatives of the government have already discussed some of these greater possibilities from this rostrum, especially possible influence on wages policy. It is also necessary to revive, in fact awaken, the interest of some ministries in the opinions of the self-management bodies inside them.

It is also possible to introduce more representatives of self-management bodies into the Consultative Council, especially to the civic committees attached to voivodship people's councils. The idea of establishing authentic representations of workers' self-management bodies at voivodship level also deserves attention.

Finally, we have no intention of limiting the contacts between the leadership of the PZPR and other parties, Council of State, and government on the one hand, and respresentatives of workers' self-management bodies on the other, solely to meetings like this. A broad program of visits to individual plants by central-level officials is currently being prepared in order to discuss the situation of a given enterprise in greater detail with directors, workers' self-management bodies, PZPR factory committees, trade unions, and possibly other organizations as well, and draw the appropriate conclusions. I hope that these meetings will allow us to understand each other even better.

A difficult road lies ahead of us. It will be necessary to overcome many objective and subjective obstacles. However, this does lie within the realm of our possibilities. I am convinced that the workers' self-management bodies will avail themselves of these possibilities for the sake of the workforces, working people, and socialist Poland.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I thank you, comrades and citizens, for such useful and valuable work. I also address my thanks to all workers' self-management bodies and workforces—please accept my wishes for further fruitful work for the country and much health and personal success.

Suicides of Decisionmakers, General Populace

AU0806094388 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 4 Jun 88 p 2

[From the "press review"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The May issue of KONTRASTY published an interview with Professor Dr Maria Jakosz of the Economic Sciences Institute by Michal Boltryk. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Jakosz] Suicides among young people have increased fourfold and among the nation by 250 percent in the entire postwar period. The suicide rate continued to increase up to 1981, when it dropped by as much as 35 percent. Only suicides by decisionmakers increased at the time. The data for 1986 shows that suicides continue to increase.

[Boltryk] Does this apply to decisionmakers?

[Jakosz] No. Suicides by decisionmakers have considerably decreased, which may mean that the incidence of frustration among decisionmakers is relatively low.

KULTURA on 25 May published an interview with Izabella Cywinska, stage and theater director of the Teatr Nowy in Poznan, by Urszula Bielous. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Cywinska] The 16 months between August 1980 and 13 December 1981—the months of unprecedented hopes and of unbelievable opportunities to become genuine people and to stop being alienated individuals—meant that we were born anew. In August 1981 we came face to face with a different life, with an unknown life. We got to know what it meant to be sovereign individuals. No one will ever take this knowledge away from us, because this knowledge has imprinted itself on our emotions and minds. In those months we told ourselves: "never again!" We will never act against our true selves and submit to the stupidity of those in power. We will continue to say "no!" for the benefit of all of us. [passage omitted]

ODRODZENIE on 21 May published an interview with Ryszard Wojna, Sejm deputy and member of the Consultative Council, about the "anticrisis package." Here is an excerpt from it:

[Wojna] Nothing happens in a social vacuum, and that is why efforts to achieve such an accord [not further explained] on economic matters are bound to encounter enormous obstacles. The interview with Bronislaw Geremek [an oppositionist], which was carried by the February issue of KONFRONTACJE, had been shelved for quite a long time before it was published.

Since that interview cited my appeal in the Sejm to definitively abandon the Stalinist model of socialism, the editor of KONFRONTACJE invited me to contribute to the following issue. In a talk with him, I suggested that before dialogue about concluding an anticrisis pact begins, representatives of the opposition should inform themselves at the very source about the logic, aims, and mechanisms of the economic reform. By the very source I meant Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski. Bronislaw Geremek was positive about this suggestion. Proposals were even made that the meeting with Z. Sadowski should take place in the Sejm. Some time later on I was told that other activists who are politically close to Mr Geremek had also become interested in a talk with Vice Premier Z. Sadowski about the economic reform.

However, this took place when tensions again became a very prominent feature of our life and when some people grew very cantankerous. That is why the proposed meeting was never held. Still, today when all of us continue to wonder what lessons we should learn from the most recent wave of strikes, I think that we should pick up again that thread of the incipient dialogue before the strikes. It is true that that thread was very brittle, but nevertheless it indicated the line of thought that continues to blaze its trail here and there.

Gorbachev-Reagan Summit in Moscow Reported

AU0706144488 Bucharest LUMEA No 23 in Romanian 2 Jun 88 pp 7, 8

[Vasile Crisu article: "Soviet-American Summit Talks"]

[Text] A new Soviet-American summit meeting began at the Kremlin on the afternoon of 29 May. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan are sitting at the negotiating table for the fourth time. The current dialogue also marks the first visit of a head of the U.S. Administration to the USSR for 14 years. The preceding talks took place in Geneva (1985), Reykjavik (1986), and Washington (1987).

The agenda of the Moscow meeting includes, as the subject of the exchange of views, numerous current international issues and, naturally, questions of bilateral relations. Within this framework, the talks on main aspects of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, are followed with particular interest by public opinion and all peoples, by taking into consideration the particular responsibilities these two states with such considerable weight are called upon to assume in practice in this respect. Especially new impulses are expected in order to move to achieving, in the shortest possible time, an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles and to speed up the conclusion, as soon as possible, of an agreement between the two great nuclear powers on cutting strategic nuclear weapons by half—tangible measures that, undoubtedly, will pave the way for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The stress placed before the Moscow summit meeting by prominent political figures in both Europe and other parts of the world and by front-ranking representatives of progressive forces and of mass and civic organizations on the major aspects of the agenda of the two leaders stems from the feeling that, after the signing—in Washington last December—of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles (INF), things "slowed down." Thus the INF agreement was ratified in extremis only 48 hours before the beginning of the Kremlin talks. It was hailed everywhere as a historic event and as a first step on the actual road to nuclear disarmament, a modest step when considering the percentage of weapons that are to be eliminated compared with that of weapons still preserved in nuclear arsenals (some 3 percent of the total), but which set the basis for future actions that hopefully will be infinitely more vigorous. At the same time, at the Washington meeting it was decided that the next step should be an accord on a 50 percent cut in strategic nuclear weapons by the USSR and the United States, and the hope was expressed that it would be concluded during the visit of the U.S. President to Moscow. This hope gradually diminished in subsequent months. The frequent meetings of the foreign ministers of the two countries each time marked progress in this respect, but finally it was announced that this accord cannot be concluded for the fourth Soviet-American summit meeting. The slow pace of negotiations on this accord naturally has many causes. The first one being the complexity of issues under discussion, especially those linked with verification. However, as observers specify, time is pressing. Despite certain favorable tendencies, the international situation continues to be serious. There are no signs that the arms race is lessening but, on the contrary, the sources of armed conflict still exist and many of the contradictions of the present-day world are intensifying. The threats for peace continue to be great and it is obvious that one cannot speak of peace, security, and safety for the future if nuclear weapons are not stopped and eliminated and if no determined action is being taken to cut conventional arms and to eliminate, in the final analysis, any types of weapons.

When this edition was finished, only the first rounds of talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan had been held. According to the statements made by the spokesmen of the two sides, these talks had taken place in a constructive working atmosphere and were assessed as a "good beginning." Worth mentioning is the fact that the talks focused on disarmament issues, although other aspects were also discussed. The two sides examined particularly the obstacles that must be eliminated on the road to preparing the treaty on a 50 percent cut in strategic offensive weapons, Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of Information Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, declared after the second round of talks. He also pointed out that the Soviet side expressed the wish to prepare and to sign this treaty with the current Administration. I had the impression, he said, that the current Administration has received this desire positively.

As a matter of fact, at the dinner given Monday evening in honor of the U.S. President, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed the importance of the common conclusion of historic importance that had been reached during the Soviet-American summit dialogue, despite all differences, namely that in a nuclear war there cannot be any victors, and therefore it should not be unleashed. Our main concern, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, continues to be the formulation of the treaty on a 50 percent cut in strategic offensive weapons, while respecting the ABM Treaty. Stressing, in turn, that the first step had been taken in the direction of reducing the nuclear arsenals of the two states, President Ronald Reagan pointed to the intention of the United States to act, together with the USSR, to arrive at a new treaty in the period left of his presidential mandate, and expressed the hope that these efforts will be crowned by success.

The summit talks in Moscow are coupled by a number of contacts between officials accompanying the chief of the U.S. Administration and Soviet officials. Thus, Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, met with U.S. Foreign Secretary George Shultz. Likewise, a meeting was held between Army General Dmitriy

Yazov, minister of defense of the USSR, and Frank Carlucci, U.S. defense secretary. Groups of experts were also set up to additionally examine the issues on the agenda of the summit talks.

The date when our magazine is published will coincide with the day of the end of the fourth Soviet-American summit meeting. What is expected up to then is the exchange of the ratification instruments of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles and the signing of some understandings of a bilateral nature. It is expected that the dialogue will conclude by issuing a document on its results.

Ceausescu Receives Nikonov, Soviet Delegation

AU0406155788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1404 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/6/1988—Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on June 4 the Soviet delegation led by Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who attended the proceedings of the meeting of the secretaries in charge of agricultural affairs of the Central Committees of the Communist and Worker Parties of a number of socialist countries, which was held in Bucharest, and paid a visit to Romania.

The head of the delegation conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and wishes of success in his activity on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed Mikhail Gorbachev a warm salute and the best wishes of further successes.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples which, in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level, develop continuously. The broad possibilities were underscored offered by the economic potential of Romania and of the Soviet Union of further expanding and diversifying economic, technical and scientific cooperation, specialization of production, in agriculture included.

In that framework, stress was laid on the significance of a closer Romanian-Soviet cooperation in agricultural science and research, mechanization and land improvement operations with a view to boosting the productive potential of the soil. Furthermore, the importance was brought to the fore of intensified swaps of experience between experts, and of growing cooperation in the attainment of large, stable crops.

The interview was attended by Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Traian Girba, member of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives.

Ceausescu Sends Condolences on FRG Accident

AU0406155388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1418 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/6/1988—Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent Richard von Weizsaecker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, the following telegram: Deeply saddened by the news of the tragic accident in the underground coal mine at Stoltzenbach (Hessen), I convey you my feelings of compassion and I should like you to convey my condolences to the bereaved families.

Report on Speeches to Joint Meeting of Councils

AU0706200388 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 4 June on pages 2 through 5 under the headline "Joint Meeting of the National Council of Working People and of the National Council of Agriculture" carries 20 reports, ranging between 1,000 and 1,500 words, on speeches made to the 3 June joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Administration by candidate members of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, ministers, first secretaries of county party committees, and chairmen of working people's councils.

All speeches, which total about 25,000 words, deal in general terms with results achieved in the national economy, with certain "failings and shortfalls in organizing the production process and work, in the management activity, and in norm-setting." All the speakers praise Nicolae Ceausescu, "the ingenious founder of modern Romania and outstanding figure of the present-day world," "for his merits in formulating the greatest programs for our homeland's development." They also speak highly of Elena Ceausescu's "contribution to science and education." The speakers also affirm their "full adherence to the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state."

The three candidate members of the PEC who address the joint meeting are Mihai Marina, first secretary of the Constanta County RCP Committee; Ilie Matei, first secretary of the Timis County RCP Committee; and Iosif Szasz, first secretary of the Caras-Severin County RCP Committee. They deal specifically with local results, tasks, and certain shortfalls, which they pledge will be remedied.

The four ministers who take the floor are: Marin Enache, minister of metallurgical industry, who says that "great attention is being paid to diversifying the product range

offered to foreign partners," to "reducing stocks," and to "product quality." He also mentions "a number of failings" in "organizing and guiding the activity."

In his speech, Marin Stefanache, minister of mines, stresses that "priority is given to increasing the production of energy and coking coal, to iron ores," and to "improving the quality of mining products and achieving new varieties." He also admits that because of "a number of deficiencies" the mining industry has "failed to implement some important plan provisions." He stresses that measures will be taken to improve things.

Ion M. Nicolae, minister of chemical industry, reports "a 40 percent increase in exports to hard currency markets on the basis of exceeding the item-specified production in some varieties primarily earmarked for export." He mentions certain "failings and deficiencies in the technological order and discipline, and in applying the new economic-financial mechanism." He stresses that action will be taken to eliminate these deficiencies to "ensure that production capacities are put into operation."

In turn, Radu Paunescu, minister of machine-building industry, deals with "the particularly important tasks" of machine-building. He also emphasizes the great importance of the measures for increasing people's pay. He stresses that "the nonfulfillments in the machine-building industry" reflect the "faulty workstyle of the collective leadership bodies, of managerial cadres and specialists in the ministry and central departments, who have been unable to provide competent guidance and exacting control of the activity in enterprises." He ends by assuring the meeting that the "working people in the machine-building industry will make greater efforts to commendably fulfill the 1988 plan."

Comparison of Ceausescu Speech to Joint Meeting

AU0606144088 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 3 June carries on pages 1 through 4 the 14,000-word "Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the Proceedings of the Joint Meeting of the National Council of Working People and the National Council of Agriculture" held in Bucharest 2 June. The SCINTEIA report has been compared with the Bucharest Domestic in Romanian version published in the 6 June East Europe DAILY REPORT, pages 41-54, revealing longer applause notations in SCINTEIA, and the following variations:

Page 42, column one, paragraph three, sentences one and two, reads in SCINTEIA: ... worth more than 580 billion lei. We ... ("580" instead of "380" billion lei)

Page 43, column two, third full paragraph on column, sentences three and four, reads in SCINTEIA: ... production flow and intra-factory transportation on a rational basis, as well as the proper storage of products. In this respect ... (providing indistinct words, deleting editorial notation)

Page 44, column one, paragraph four, sentence two, reads in SCINTEIA: ... the number of varieties, types, and size ranges [sortotipodimensiuni] in metallurgy, the ... (providing indistinct word and rephrasing)

Page 44, column one, paragraph five, sentence two through beginning of new paragraph, sentence one, reads in SCINTEIA: ... following 5-year plan. [new paragraph]

I emphasize all ... (deleting superfluous passage)

Page 44, column two, first full paragraph on column, sentence two, reads in SCINTEIA: ... ferrous metals, copper, nickel, ferro-alloys, rubber ... ("nickel" instead of "zinc")

Page 44, column two, paragraph three, reads in SCINTEIA: ... to the year 1990 and triple it ... ("1990" instead of "2000," deleting editorial notation)

Page 45, column two, first full paragraph on column, sentence two, reads in SCINTEIA: ... more than 2,500 lei worth of commodity ... (deleting editorial notation, adding word "lei")

Page 48, column one, paragraph five, first sentence, reads in SCINTEIA: ... principle—from everybody, according to his capability, to everybody, according ... (rephrasing, deleting editorial notation)

Page 49, column one, third full paragraph on page, last sentence reads in SCINTEIA: ... working people in towns. [new paragraph]

The Central Commission ... (changing "villages" to "towns")

Page 50, column two, second full paragraph on column, last sentence reads in SCINTEIA: ... with high schools—appropriate economic and managerial training, especially in higher ... (providing indistinct words, rewording, and deleting editorial notation)

Page 54, column one, paragraph one, sentence two, reads in SCINTEIA: ... on for ever. At the same ... (deleting sentence per SCINTEIA version)

'Unrealistic To Expect Progress' at Summit

AU0706181788 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4-5 Jun 88 p 13

[Vlado Teslic commentary in "The Week in the World" column: "The Pale Summit"]

[Text] When after a third successive summit of their leaders and after a euphoric heralding of an era of nuclear disarmament the two superpowers only 4 months later, at their fourth summit, do not achieve anything new or anything else but a "useful" and "realistic" dialogue, observers are left with little space for meditations in the spirit of that old statement, that even this much is some success. It is much more realistic, in fact, to bow to the opinion that the era of nuclear disarmament will be very protracted, uncertain, and painful.

According to the most frequent assessment, this was a pale summit conducted in a good atmosphere in the glittering decorum of the Kremlin, which did not achieve what was possible and what was necessary so that world peace and security may be put on firmer foundations.

This probably influenced a number of prominent statesmen to resolutely reject in the United Nations, at the extraordinary session devoted to disarmament, the doctrine of nuclear deterrent (Zimbabwe President Mugabe) and to point out that international security cannot be reduced merely to relations between the two superpowers, as powerful as they may be (Swedish Premier Carlsson).

It is a pity that the superpowers' leaders did not appear at the UN rostrum. It is a pity not only because it would have been an act of encouragement and a contribution to the whole problem of disarmament, but also because of the inevitable political "counterinfluence" by the democratic majority on the superpowers. It could not happen in that case that the joint communique of the two leaders failed to accept peaceful coexistence or the universality of human rights on UN principles.

(Dis)agreement About Arms [subhead]

It is difficult not to remark that the big powers are still far from such a policy and rules of behavior. They have gone along a different road, realistic in its way, and certainly they are led by their special interests. Among other things, this has led them to dialogue and agreement on points where it was possible, as the agreement on the elimination of a superfluous missile system has shown. Everything else—and as much as 95 percent of nuclear arms were left untouched—remains extremely uncertain.

The Moscow summit certainly demonstrated to some extent that cold war and confrontation policy is being abandoned. There have been few signs, however, that the superpowers are moving toward abandoning the bloc policy or that they have reached agreement that they should inevitably renounce the doctrine of nuclear deterrent.

It is only in this light that it is possible to comprehend what has been achieved, and even better what has not been achieved, both in the sphere of further disarmament and in the political field.

It was shown once again that the syndrome of the nuclear deterrent or dissuader is too strong to allow an agreement eliminating at least one half of strategic nuclear arms to be signed at present. Of course one should not doubt Reagan's wish to reduce these arms. But he himself erected a barrier in the shape of the plan to construct an antinuclear shield in space for the protection of the United States.

Of course, Reagan also has to consider the demands of his allies who want to retain the American nuclear umbrella. The nuclear lobby in America is not strong enough to prevent Reagan from signing yet another agreement, but there is no doubt that for new agreements the public and Congress would like almost unrealistic concessions from the other side, whether these concessions are made in the verification or the classical [klasikal] disarmament fields. After all, Reagan was sufficiently careful to invite to Moscow the congressmen who publicly expressed their doubt in a possibility of reaching an agreement on strategic missiles quickly, which ensured to the president a retreat from the summit's most important battlefield.

This is America's old complex, because Nixon and Kissinger also abandoned a similar agreement on nuclear disarmament. President Eisenhower was closest to an agreement back in the fifties when he negotiated with Khrushchev, but seemed to have lost a real chance either because he did not have enough strength or was not ready.

Disputed Policy [subhead]

In this situation, Gorbachev did not have much of a choice but to insist on a new summit and a new agreement before the end of Reagan's term of office, although he must have been aware of the fact that this was not realistic. He also insisted on American concessions in its strategy of intensive armament in both space and at sea.

This is probably the end of the nuclear disarmament chapter during Reagan's term of office, which was expected. The Moscow summit is therefore characterized by a dialogue on some political issues imposed by Reagan as a self-proclaimed messiah of human rights and freedom.

It is difficult to say that Reagan was more successful in this than his hosts, who enabled him to stage a real political show in Moscow that would be unusual even for

America. Addressing intellectuals, dissidents, and the Russian people, the skillful "communicator" cited the great names in Soviet literature and art. However, in the atmosphere of glasnost and in the midst of restructuring [Russian word perestroyka used], all this appeared as some kind of mission from the last centuries rather than a vision of the future. This was even below the standard of Nixon's "kitchen debate" held in Moscow in 1959.

Of course, in this context it was unrealistic to expect progress in resolving regional crises, particularly the crisis in the Middle East where disrespect for human and other rights of Palestinians continues to be the bone of contention and the goodwill test for the Americans.

Perhaps we have understated the concluded agreements and readiness for new agreements that will also bind the new President. It appears however that much more is needed, especially in the United States, above all readiness to change its policy and not only toward the USSR.

In Moscow, the least was said about this new world. This is, in fact, where the greatest importance of the United Nations extraordinary session lies, a session that reminded us about the real essence of and need for disarmament, the real essence of peace and security, and the interdependence of the world toward which the United States and the USSR as superpowers have special obligations.

USSR's Envoy Talks About Outcome of Summit

LD0706220488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2024 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency, today received Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Adamishin, who arrived in Belgrade as the Soviet leadership's special envoy. During friendly and open talks, Adamishin informed Mojsov in detail on the outcome of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Moscow. He underlined that Soviet-U.S. relations are constantly expanding and advancing, with the Moscow summit making a significant contribution to it.

During the talks, the two sides stressed the exceptional importance of detente and the need to resolve key international problems through negotiation. This should be continued even after the agreement on Euromissiles has been ratified and should also be expanded to include new negotiations and agreements on disarmament.

Lazar Mojsov stressed that together with other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia is in favor of such democratic trends in the world that ensure security, development, and an equal role for all in resolving the most important international issues and heightening our common responsibility for peace and security.

U.S. Official Whitehead Continues Visit

Meets With Croatia's Markovic

LD0606232788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2133 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 6 June (TANJUG)—Ante Markovic, member of the Croatian Presidency, had talks this evening in Belgrade with John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state. Some topical international issues were discussed, particularly the recent meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan.

Ante Markovic informed the guest about Yugoslav internal trends, the program of economic stabilization and constitutional changes. Whitehead expressed support for efforts to stabilize the Yugoslav economy.

Received by Mikulic

AU0706143688 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, received in Belgrade John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state. Briefing Mikulic on the recent Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Moscow, Whitehead pointed out that the Moscow summit represents another important step in the process of improving relations between the two superpowers. In addition to disarmament, the process of relaxation should also include regional problems and crises, Whitehead stressed.

Mikulic stressed that Yugoslavia supports the process of relaxation and negotiations, but if this process is to become true detente, all countries should be included in it.

Holds Talks With Mikulic

LD0706153688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG)—Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, received in Belgrade today John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, who is visiting Yugoslavia.

Mikulic and Whitehead discussed bilateral cooperation and some international issues, in particular the recent Soviet-U.S. summit talks and the forthcoming summit meeting of the seven most developed industrial nations in Toronto, as well as relations between the developed and developing countries.

It was stated that in the last year there had been a pickup in economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States, which has contributed to an increase in mutual trade to a figure of over $1.5 billion.

It was assessed that objective possibilities exist for the further advancement of economic cooperation, which is also shown by the just finished session of the Yugoslav-U.S. economic council in Split, in which 250 U.S. and 250 SFRY economic representatives took part.

On behalf of the U.S. Government, Whitehead expressed support for the Yugoslav program of economic reforms and stressed that the United States will also call for a rescheduling of Yugoslav debts at a meeting of the Paris Club. This will open up possibilities for the more rapid development of the Yugoslav economy.

Whitehead informed Mikulic about the results of the recent meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. He gave the assessment that the Moscow summit represents another important step in the process of improving relations between the two superpowers. The United States and the Soviet Union seek to stabilize the process of easing tension, to establish mutual trust, remove the doubts which have existed up to now, and to expand the process of easing tension to include, as well as disarmament, the resolution of regional problems and crises. Whitehead stated that the U.S. Government is convinced that the process that has begun will continue, regardless of changes in the United States following the presidential elections in November of this year.

Mikulic said that Yugoslavia supports the process of easing tension and of negotiations in which the United States and the USSR have been engaged for the past few years. Agreements between the great powers on arms limitation represent an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

However, for this process to grow into real detente, all countries should be included in it. In this respect, Yugoslavia will continue to involve itself in the Nonaligned Movement and in the United Nations for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, as well as in Mediterranean and Balkan cooperation, Mikulic underlined.

Mikulic stressed that besides disarmament, the solution of the debt problem should be placed urgently on the agendas of the most important meetings that are being prepared, or that are soon to be held. It is essential that a constructive dialogue be established as soon as possible between debtors and creditors in which there should be no winners and losers, but which should seek solutions beneficial to the whole of mankind. A fitting occasion for discussions on relations between creditors and debtors, between developed and developing countries, could be the forthcoming summit meeting in Toronto.

Mikulic and Whitehead agreed that it is essential to take measures to enable the more rapid economic growth of debtor countries, because only in this way will it be possible to get out of the current crisis of indebtedness.

Holds Belgrade Press Conference

LD0706171188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG)—The United States will help Yugoslavia to ensure that it gets a "financial package" from all its creditors, so that the recent agreement with the IMF can be implemented. This was stated today at the end of his working visit to Yugoslavia by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead.

At a press conference in Belgrade, Whitehead also pointed to the wish of the United States to increase "to dramatic proportions" its balanced mutual trade with Yugoslavia, and to invest much more in its economy. In this context, he greeted the changes that have been announced that will make Yugoslavia more attractive for foreign investment.

Concerning the recent Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow, Whitehead said that it had been "useful in many ways" and that it had "opened up new prospects for the continued improvement of relations between the two superpowers."

Newspapers Comment on MSZMP Conference

AU2705175988 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 24 May on page 7, and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 24 May on page 3 and on 26 May on page 2 carry articles on the conclusion of the MSZMP Conference in Budapest.

BORBA, in a 1,500-word article by Nenad Briski entitled "New People for New Ideas," says that the Hungarians "have remained faithful to themselves: The manner and radical nature of the changes in the party leadership are in many ways without precedent in that part of the world." He notes: "The key personalities who in the past decades stood at the head of the country and were thus most responsible for all successes as well as failures, are no longer in the Politburo." He says that some of the "old cadres" will "completely withdraw from active political life."

"Although Janos Kadar has become the president of the party, a shadow seems to remain over his brilliant political career." He brought the country out of the 1956 "trauma" and led it to reform, but "he is considered responsible for the great mistakes in the eighties and, what is even worse, he is considered to have been a brake on the country's further progress." Briski refers to Grosz and his team as "champions of Hungarian reform." "The first task of the new leadership will be to strengthen the confidence that has recently been shaken in the readiness and ability of the party to implement the reform consistently."

The article concludes: "The new outlook on the world devoid of dogmatism and illusions is manifested today in increasingly lively discussions on different aspects of

MLADINA Editor on Jansa Arrest

LD0806092788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2128 GMT 8 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG)—The case of Janez Jansa is being transformed from a legal matter into a political one, and its outcome will not depend just on the facts, but also on the attitude of the authority in Slovenia. This evening Robert Botteri, editor-in-chief of MLADINA, stressed this. He was asked about the attitude of the public in Slovenia on the arrest of Jansa and Tasic during a discussion organized by the Belgrade Club of Technology Students.

For the first time in Slovenia, an informal group such as the "committee for Protecting Janez Jansa's rights" succeeded in mustering over 100 collectives and organizations, including basic LC organizations.

Speaking about the military prosecutor's explanation of the case, Frand Zavrl, MLADINA's repsonsible editor, stressed that differing interpretations are possible precisely because the military investigative organs failed to provide enough information. Robert Botteri added that during the arrest a number of actions were taken that unnecessarily gave rise to doubts about the correctness of the arrest itself. By failing to provide adequate information, he noted, the Slovene public and the republic's political bodies began to doubt certain things. It was said that documents were confiscated from both Jansa and David Tasic which, according to those who were present, had no "strictly confidential" sign on them. Botteri and Zavrl also said that the vice president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference was not allowed to visit Jansa, despite a previous promise and that neither Jansa's wife nor his child have been able to see him.

Speaking about MLADINA's preoccupation with topics concerning the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], Botteri said that out of about 5,000 articles published by the paper last year, only 36 dealt with the Army. However, it is the editorial board's view that, like other sections of our society, the YPA should also be subject to criticism. Botteri was categorical in rejecting as incorrect claims that that MLADINA is opposed to the YPA and that it had called on young people not do their military service. These are malicious interpretations, as are the stories about the alleged military coup.

Asked about MLADINA's sources of information, Zavrl explained that the editorial board receives about 500 letters from its readers evey day and that citizens from all over the country, including well-informed individuals from various political bodies, ring the paper every day.

Jansa Remains Candidate

AU0706144188 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] After the session of the republican nomination conference held in Ljubljana today, the list of nominated candidates for the new president of the Slovene Youth Organization remains unchanged.

Among the four candidates, Janez Jansa was mentioned first. He is being held in a military prison in Ljubljana under suspicion of possessing and divulging military secrets. The participants in the conference demanded clear answers on whether or not Jansa and two other people detained had committed a criminal act and what kind. They also demanded that the republican Secretary for Internal Affairs submit to the assembly a report on rumors about an alleged coup in Slovenia.

ownership, political pluralism, equality and differences, a fairer evaluation of intellectual work, and the use of foreign capital. In connection with pluralism, it should be mentioned that a parallel youth organization has appeared at Budapest university, that there is a parallel trade union, and that a large number of autonomous groups are active in Hungary.

"All this need not necessarily harm socialism. On the contrary, it all depends on how the social energy that has obviously amassed, will be directed and used."

POLITIKA on 24 May carries a 500-word TANJUG report, entitled "Victory of the Reformers in Budapest," on the new MSZMP Central Committee. "The cadre changes in the highest leadership of the MSZMP, it is assessed in Budapest, have far-reaching significance and constitute a victory for the current that advocates an urgent reform of the political system as a condition for overcoming the economic difficulties." TANJUG lists the new Central Committee members and notes the omissions and additions, concluding: "In the first reaction in Hungary, one feels satisfaction with the changes and hope that the new people will accept new ideas and will know how to implement them. The signpost, at least until the 14th Congress, is contained in the document adopted on the last day of the party conference: it constitutes a 'political supplement' to the economic program adopted in the middle of last year."

POLITIKA on 26 May carries a 700-word report, entitled "New People at the Helm," by its "special correspondent" L. Ivkovic in Budapest who says that after Janos Kadar had been elected president of the MSZMP, "many foreign observers wondered whether this election would mean a strengthening of Kadar's role or whether it would just be a matter of formalizing a formality. It is known that the main person in the party will be Karoly Grosz. It is, of course, too early to draw any conclusions." Ivkovic discusses "some precedents that have not yet been seen in Hungary," mentioning the dropping of old politicians from the Politburo and the Central Committee and the appearance of new faces. He concludes: "All in all, many changes in Hungary are obvious. It is, however, not a question of a political show but of a desire to work better and more efficiently."

Further Reaction to Arrests of 3 Slovenes

MLADINA Protests Tasic Arrest

AU0706120788 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 6 Jun 88 p 5

[M.S. report "Internal Affairs Administration Organs Also Arrest MLADINA Editor David Tasic"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 5 Jun—The MLADINA editorial board today sent us a special public release stating that their editor David Tasic was arrested on Saturday, and that a search was carried out on their editorial premises today. Tasic was detained at his home in Most na Soci, and he was then taken to the Ljubljana City Internal Affairs Administration [UNZ] premises and handed over to the Military Police. While in military custody, his keys to the MLADINA editorial offices and to his desk were confiscated.

During the search of MLADINA offices, two sheets of paper were found in 4 minutes, and they were confiscated. The two sheets of paper were kept in an open folder on the desk. Witnesses Franci Zavrl and Rastko Mocnik have stated that the two papers were found in a place accessible to anybody and that they were not marked as a military or any other secret. MLADINA lawyer Drago Demsar was present during the search, but the investigators did not allow him to accept a power of attorney signed by Tasic. They stated that any civilian attorney had been excluded from the proceedings. When the lawyer demanded that Tasic should show the arrest warrant, Drago Isajlovic, in charge of the Internal Affairs Administration investigators, stated that Tasic was "their man," that he had no right to speak to anybody, and that the People's Militia would be called in if the lawyer persisted with his questions, because the affair was none of his business.

The MLADINA editorial board is of the opinion that this procedure means an application of state of emergency methods and a creation of a mass psychosis that makes normal journalistic work impossible. They cannot understand the detention of Davic Tasic in any other way but as an escalation of the policy of intimidation of the democratic public and of provocation of further political aggravation. Along with all their doubts about whether or not the procedure was justified and correct, they especially draw attention to the fact that the military organs and the internal affairs organs were in possession of the keys to the editorial offices and to Tasic's desk for 12 hours without informing the editorial board of this fact.

The editorial board requests—as was done in the case of Janez Jansa's detention—that David Tasic should be immediately released from custody and, in the event that charges are proffered, the respective authorities should enable him to be set free while awaiting the trial. It requests the Slovene political leadership to cease their acquiescence in the creation of a state of emergency.

[The following passage appears in bold print and boxed within the body of the item]

Ljubljana, 5 Jun—On the basis of information and of the statements by the suspects gathered so far, Milan Ranic, investigating judge of the Military Court in Ljubljana, has decided to expand the investigations of David Tasic, because of the well-founded suspicion that he committed the same criminal act as Janez Jansa and Ivan Borstnar.

[End boxed text]